Provincial Library

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1916 No. 11

Spring Suits and Overcoats

You may as well understand at the beginning that if you want good clothes, you must go where they are for sale. You'll have no trouble finding a lot of clothes you don't want. The trouble with them is, you may think you want them until you begin to wear them; then you're sorry for yourself. We sell the Famous

HOBBERLIN CLOTHES

That means as high a standard of quality as we know of; it means all wool quality in clothes, reliability in service, fine tailoring, perfect style. These clothes are made for us; the fabrics are exclusive, and you won't find any like them anywhere else.

You want our kind of clothes; and here they are for you with plenty of other things to wear with them.

HATS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY

We'll put the right things before you at right prices.

J. V. BERSCHT

Take a look at our new waterproof overcoats

Open for Business

We wish to inform the public of Didsbury and district that we have now opened up an up-to-date butcher shop in the Leuszler block and will carry a full line of the very best

Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats
Also Fresh and Cured Meats

We are in the market to buy your hides, poultry, butter and eggs for cash. You cannot make a mistake by giving us a call.

ADAMS & HUNTINGER

Phone 127 Leuszler Block, Didsbury

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Money Orders issued by the Union Bank of Canada

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to $50.00, at a cost of from 3c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. $1 for four insertions in the Pioneer--they bring results.

Change in Movies

The manager of the Didsbury Opera House, Mr. Farrington, has decided to make some radical changes in his moving picture business. He has decided that in future no serial pictures will be shown in his house and consequently his patrons will see a complete show in itself every night the house is open. In doing this he feels that perhaps he will be meeting the wishes of a large number of people who cannot attend every night the serials are on and will be better satisfied with a complete show. He intends, as he has always done, to bring nothing but the best movies to Didsbury and is making arrangements to bring here some of the most instructive and educational films that are being shown on the continent. It is to be hoped that his efiorts along these lines will meet with popular approval and success.

No Elections

Nominations for one Councillor and one School Trustee to fill the places left vacant by the resignations of Mr. J. Sinclair and Dr. A. J. Weart took place on Monday morning. There was only one nomination for each position, consequently there will be no election. Mr. S. R. Wood was nominated for Councillor and Mr. H. B. Atkins for School Trustee, Returning Officer Brusso declaring both men elected by acclamation.

Medical Officer of Health Appointed

The office of Medical Officer of Health had become vacant owing to the resignation of Dr. A. J. Weart who has held the position for the last two years and the Council at their last meeting took the necessary steps to appoint a new one. Dr. Evans had been approached on the matter and has finally accepted the position and he will now have charge of the health department.

War Heroes to Speakin Didsbury

Arrangements have been made by the Red Cross Society for the appearance in Didsbury at the Opera House on Thursday, March 23rd, of three returned wounded soldiers to relate their experiences in France.

Privates H. R. Peat, R. Tickish and F. G. Wells should have an interesting story to tell as they will speak on the charge of St. Julien and the Gas at Langemark, besides many other things in connection with the great war. Their addresses will be supplemented by lantern slides of scenes from the front and patriotic songs.

This is the first time any of the returned wounded have given their experiences in public in Didsbury and it is hoped that the house will be packed to give these boys a welcome as well as to hear their interesting addresses.

Admission will be 50c and the proceeds will be given to the Red Cross Fund.

Gopher Bounty

The Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 will pay a bounty of one cent each on all gophers killed up to May 15th. Any person wishing to take advantage of this must produce the tail of the gopher to any Overseer of the Municipality. The names of overseers will appear in the papers after May 6th. The Overseers will receive a cheque for the total amount of bounty reported by them, after which he is to pay those who have earned the bounty.

FARM WANTED

Wanted by a man with twenty-five years experience in dairying a farm already stocked with cows, to work on shares with owner. Apply to Box 335 or PHONE R 802, Didsbury.

AROUND THE TOWN

The temperance plebiscite in Manitoba was carried by a majority of 25,000 on Monday last.

Mrs. Fred Bicknell and Mrs. Chas. Deadrick will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday.

Corporal A. Whyte, C.A.S.C. and Mr. J. B. Coutts, of Calgary, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dickson.

Dr. G. R. Ross the dentist and Dr. W. G. Evans have moved their offices from Hammond street to the Leuszler block on Osler street.

Come and hear Messrs. Craig and McBretney, Thursday evening, February 16th and following nights, (except Saturday) at the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. J. C. Stevens and Miss Alice, took the train for Calgary last week to get a glimpse at the new spring styles before beginning work in their millinery parlors.

Mr. Chas. F. Peterson of Tisdale, Sask., visited over the week end with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peterson. Mr. C. F. Peterson is in the hardware business at Tisdale.

Mrs. J. C. Stevens and Miss Alice, will be at home to their friends on Saturday, March 18th, when their new spring millinery will be displayed for the first time this season. You are invited.

Miss M. Bauer wishes to announce that her millinery opening will be held in her millinery parlors, next door to Nixon, the Jeweler, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

W. McIntyre had the misfortune to lose his shack on his farm, west of town, by fire on Friday afternoon last. Mac was at home in town at the time but Leslie Roeth was working around the place when he noticed flames coming from the roof. The cause of the fire was supposed to have been an overheated stove.

Mr. Ray Dowdell, who was formerly assistant to J. A. McGhee the C. P. R. agent, has been appointed to a permanent position as agent at Piapot, Sask., for the C. P. R. Mrs. Dowdell expects to leave about the end of the month to join her husband. Since coming to Didsbury Mr. and Mrs. Dowdell have made a host of friends for themselves who will regret their departure but will wish them every success in their new home.

The W C.T.U. held a very interesting meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. V. Berscht. A very important matter was dealt with, and it was decided that they should take a war widow from the Salvation Army. The members also accepted an invitation from the Olds W. C. T. U. to attend their meeting on March 24th when the subject will be a Parliamentary drill. The meeting was then closed with prayer. The meeting next month will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. F. Sick.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... $764.95

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... $622.90

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... $211.60

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Spring Wheat, "Prelude," earliest of all spring wheat. W. M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone R. 1008.

TWO well improved farms to rent on shares or cash. Money to loan on farm land at 8%. Money advanced on sale notes. G. B. Sexsmith.

GET in on the $20 contest at Purcell's. A free guess for every 25c purchase.

FOR SALE—A good International gasoline engine cheap for cash.—Apply Walter Leslie, garage opposite Pioneer office.

FOR SALE, or will trade for cattle, good driving team, buggy and harness. Apply at Pioneer office. mp22

SOME good brood sows for sale. Apply F. J. Reek.

WANTED—An apprentice to learn millinery. Apply Miss M. Bauer.

FOR SALE—Bedroom set, Columbia grafonola and 23 records, wicker chair, folding divan, library table, sectional bookcase 2 sections, kitchen stove, childs pram. Apply to D. C. Davidson, at the Royal Bank of Canada. m15p

HAVE your sewing machines cleaned and repaired for your spring sewing. See W. R. Stokes.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for eggs by A. A. Perrin, the egg man, Didsbury.

PUREBRED EGGS for hatching, Barred Plymouth Rocks, R C. Brown Leghorns. Carefully selected eggs from the above breeds will be on sale after March 18th Write or call and see us. Mrs. M. Weber, Didsbury.

COW AND CALF for sale. Apply J. V. Berscht.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone 15 **Didsbury, Alta.**

Important Meeting For Farmers

The U. F. A. are holding an important meeting for farmers of the district in Berscht's old store, Osler street, on Friday, March 17th, at 2 p.m., and at Rugby schoolhouse in the evening at 8 p.m.

Mr. Brown of the Alberta Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co. will address the meeting on the advisability of building a co-operative elevator at Didsbury. This matter is an important one for the district and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance for a full discussion as the time for deciding the question of building an elevator at Didsbury this year is very short, in fact the decision has to be made before the first of April. Everybody is asked to attend this meeting.

A social will be held at Rugby schoolhouse on the night of the meeting there and the ladies are requested to bring lunch for the occasion.

Mr. Thomas who has held the position as manager at Williams & Little's store in town for the last two years leaves on Thursday to open up a store at Barons, Alta.

ATTAINABLE IMAGE



THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing oils, and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the "$5,000 guarantee" which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

A substitute for Sunlight is not as good and never can be. Insist upon the genuine—Sunlight Soap

5c. The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence. 5c.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

LEVER BROS., LIMITED
TORONTO

What We Owe to the Farmers

Probably in no other part of the empire have greater services been rendered to the cause of civilization during the past year than have been rendered by the farmers of Alberta. This was the gist of the message of greeting extended to the United Farmers of Alberta by Hon. James A. Lougheed, minister without portfolio in the Dominion cabinet, and with this appreciation there will be general agreement. The farming class of Alberta has not only given hundreds of men to the Canadian army that is now on active service, but it has also produced the greatest crop that this province has known at a time when it was most needed. Their services to the empire has been of incalculable value, and it is well understood that they will continue to devote their best efforts to aid the cause of the entente allies until the period of stress is ended.—Calgary News-Telegram.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Alberta's First Short Course

The Alberta department of agriculture is holding its first schools of agriculture this winter. The department has made complete plans for giving the very best instruction possible in live stock, dairying, agronomy and poultry raising for the men, and complete courses of lectures in cooking, sewing, laundry work and home nursing for the women.

Ocean Water

At the bottom of the ocean water is much colder than at the top.

FOOD FACTS

What an M.D. Learned

A prominent physician went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food; and I also know from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients that this food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and patients gain just as I did in strength and weight, very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely and go to the mountains, but two months there did not improve me; in fact I was not quite as well as when I left home. My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change.

"I began to use Grape-Nuts and in two weeks I could walk a mile, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers I consider it a duty to make these facts public."

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body will work wonders.

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Year of Progress

Summed up as a twelvemonth of achievement for the prohibition cause, the year 1914 takes a unique place. All over Canada the agitation against the liquor traffic awoke to renewed life and activity. Everywhere the better element in the community answered the call of duty. In every province the stirring up of public sentiment to fight against the great evil of the age has been remarkable.—Vancouver World.

Winter Hard on Baby

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which racks his little system, his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Calendars with white figures on a dark background are more easily read in an insufficiently lighted room than those with black figures upon white paper.

A Foe to Asthma.—Give Asthma half a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But give it repeated treatments of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and it will fall back even faster. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and drives asthma out. It reaches the inmost breathing passages and leaves no place for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

Bread in Germany

The Germans, comparatively, do not eat much bread. On many tables of well-to-do persons it is never eaten at the principal meal of the day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Smart Young Man—What do you think of Brown?

Indignant Old Gentleman—Brown, sir! He is one of those people that pat you on the back before your face, and hit you in the eye behind your back.—Tit-Bits.

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat.—At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

"I have here, sir, a compendium of useful knowledge."

"Does that book contain any information that will help me in my business?"

"Most assuredly, sir. I understand you deal in trunks."

"Yes."

"Well, there's a chapter on crime in this volume that gives full details of all the trunk mysteries ever recorded."

German Hopes Gone

It is not likely that any German expects now that Germany will win this war. The German arms have performed prodigies of valor, their trained skill and efficiency has been the marvel of the world, but the failure to destroy the French armies and reach Paris in the early weeks of the war was doubtless fatal to their hopes. Perhaps the great French victory at the battle of the Marne and the British victory at Ypres will be seen to have been the two decisive battles of the war in the deepest sense, completely nullifying all the German victories in Russia and in the Balkans. —Rochester Herald.

Still Singing Their Praises

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS RHEUMATISM

Mr. D. A. Brotherston Tells How His Rheumatism Disappeared Over a Year Ago and Has Never Come Back.

Victoria Harbor, Ont.—(Special).—Cured of rheumatism over a year ago by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mr. D. A. Brotherston, a well known resident of this place, is still singing the praises of the great Canadian kidney remedy.

"I was troubled with rheumatism in my left hand, which would shift to my elbow and then to my shoulder," Mr. Brotherston says. "It was very annoying and painful at times, but I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills helping others so I quit the liniment I was using and took six boxes of them. The rheumatism disappeared. That was over a year ago, but it has not returned.

"I know Dodd's Kidney Pills are good for kidney trouble both in my own case and through others who have used them."

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. If you cure your kidneys by using Dodd's Kidney Pills they will drain all the uric acid out of the blood and there can be no rheumatism.

Largest Tree Trunk

Said to be the largest tree trunk in the world is that of a tule tree at Hitia, Mexico, which measures 145 feet in girth.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses or any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell SPOHN'S by the bottle or dozen. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Canada's Vision

The Canadians have come to realize as never before the nature of a commonwealth and the great part they play in it.

The superficial idealism which the Canadian has hitherto lulled his conscience and senses with has been dispelled by a finer kind which holds that progress is often a matter of stern duty and sacrifice, and not a phase of fatalism.

Canada has taken up the load. She is sending her sons to suffer and die on the battlefields of Europe and Asia Minor. She is raising money for loans and war funds. She has glimpsed a vision the vision of true commonweal, and by her action has not only saved herself from attrition and decay, but is preserving and perpetuating a society wider than Canada, yet one within which she can fulfil all her hopes, ambitions and service.—Buffalo News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The Blood in the Body

There are twenty-eight pounds of blood in the body of an average grown-up person, and at each pulsation the heart moves ten pounds.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

Hosiery Prices Advance

Those in America who insist on imported hosiery will have to pay more it in the future, says a report from England. So will those who fancy Scotch material for their clothing. Scotch woollen and hosiery manufacturers announce a substantial increase in price owing to the scarcity of raw wool and dyes.

From Australia also comes the news of a shortage in Australian supplies, due to the inability to secure tonnage. Thus, factorymen are not overwhelmed. There are bright prospects for the coming season.

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List
and Shipping Tags.

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

King and Alexander WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00. 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best.

The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Need a Laxative?

Don't take a violent purgative. Right the sluggish condition with the safe, vegetable remedy which has held public confidence for over sixty years.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

"I'm trying to get back to me poor old mother," whined the tramp. "She ain't seen me face for ten long years."

"I believe you are speaking the truth," muttered the old gentleman. "Why don't you wash it?"



If every child in every school in this great country could be taught this one rule of health in such a way as to appreciate its value, and live up to it, health would abound, a multitude of pains and aches would disappear, and Canada would be known as a country where people live to a great age.

When you call the doctor his first question refers to the condition of the bowels, and his first medicine is intended to ensure the activity of these organs. Whether you have a cold or appendicitis, kidney disease or rheumatism, there are poisons in the system which must be removed, and which would not have lingered to cause trouble if the bowels had been healthful and active.

For this reason we claim that **the First and Most Important Rule of Health is "Daily Movement of the Bowels."**

If the bowels can be kept in healthful action at all times there is little need for either doctor or medicines, and about nine-tenths of the annoying and dangerous ills of life are avoided.

The ideal corrective treatment for the bowels is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Not only because of their promptness of action, but also because they immediately arouse the sluggish liver, and by so doing cure constipation.

The bile which is filtered from the blood by an active liver is Nature's cathartic, so if you can keep the liver right there will be no sluggishness in the action of the bowels. Keep the liver and kidneys healthy and active by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and you will prevent and cure constipation, and thereby avoid a multitude of ills.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

SIGNS THAT SHOW GERMANY FEELS HER FORCE IS ON THE DECLINE

THE TALK ABOUT PEACE AND WHAT IT MEANS

The Future of the World for a Century to Come is Just as Much at Stake in Settling the Terms of Peace as It is in Winning the War

The appeals for peace from neutral countries, obviously inspired by German-Americans, German-Swiss or other hyphenated patriots, is an unmistakable sign that Germany feels her force is on the decline. That being so, it follows naturally that the sooner she makes, or tries to make, peace, the better leverage for bargaining she will have. On the other hand, the entente powers are just as anxious to; peace as Germany, but it must be peace on their terms. If the enemy is not ready to accept these terms, the war will continue until s

The subject of peace terms is, therefore, of interest just now. It may be well to glance first at the terms Germany anticipated in case o when she was in the midst of her deliberate preparations for the war. They were published about seven years ago in a French magazine, in the form of a signed interview with a prominent German official, whose name was withheld for obvious reasons. The German stated that his countrymen had calculated the cost of defeat on the following basis:

The surrender of Metz and Lorraine to France.

The neutralization of Alsace.

The return of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark.

An indemnity of $400,000,000 to France.

The cession of the Kameruns and Togland to France.

The cession of German East and Southwest Africa to England.

The return of Heligoland to England.

The transfer of six German ironclads and twelve German cruisers to England.

An indemnity of $600,000 to Russia.

Boundary rectifications in favor of Russia.

It may not be interesting to glance at the terms of peace in the event of a German victory. They were published shortly after the outbreak of the war, and it was stated later that, owing to the "serious inconveniences" to which the allies had put poor inoffensive Germany, they would probably be made much more exacting when the time came to formulate them officially. The reader will notice the difference between the two sets of terms. The following represent the demands of a victorious Germany:

The cession of all France's overseas empire, amounting to 4,397,826 square miles, with a population of approximately 65,000,000.

The cession of north-eastern France, which includes some of the richest iron districts in Central Europe, and has numerous blast furnaces and iron works.

The demolition of all French forts on that frontier.

The reduction of the French army to 200,000 (from three million).

The signing of a treaty of commerce on terms to be dictated by Germany.

The payment of an indemnity of $4,000,000,000, Germany to practically occupy the country until two-thirds had been paid in gold.

France to abandon Britain and Russia and sign an alliance with Germany for a period of 25 years.

Those are only the terms to be demanded from France according to Professor Hasekal. England was to be occupied by German troops and the British overseas dominions were to be taken over. Belgium was to be absorbed, together with her Congo territory in Africa. Poland was to be re-established as a part of Austria. The Russian Baltic provinces were to be given up to Germany.

The German idea of war is not self-defence but plunder, and this was strikingly illustrated when Bismarck visited London about half a century ago. He remained silent practically all the time he was being taken about the priceless treasures of the museum or the royal palaces or art galleries. The historical associations of the venerable Tower of London left him unmoved. The exquisite haze that creeps about the river during the long English twilight had no interest for him. But when he had seen everything, he roused himself from a fit of abstraction and murmured ecstatically. "Wass fur plunder!" ("What a place to plunder").

That, however, by the way. It may be well by way of conclusion to consider the terms of peace which the victorious entente powers will demand from the beaten Germanic empires and their allies. The first step will be the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Poland, with an indemnity sufficient to rebuild those countries and to take care of their ruined industries for at least twenty years to come. The frontiers of Germany must be readjusted to satisfy every legitimate national aspiration of those who have the misfortune to be her neighbors. Germany must be separated from France by her natural boundary line of the Rhine, and from Russia by an autonomous kingdom of Poland. The menace of the German fleet must be destroyed. The markets of the entente powrs must be closed to the Germanic empires until they have purged themselves of their uncleanness, and especially until they have flung the Hohenzollerns and their guilty advisers from power. German immigration into the overseas portions of the entente empires must be strictly regulated, if not prohibited altogether, for an indefinite period. The Balkan kingdoms must be reconstituted, as far as practicable, in accordance with nationalist principles, and also taking into account the attitude of its various peoples towards this war for civilization. Italy must receive special consideration, both in the north, where there are large numbers of her sons under Austrian rule, and in Albania. Turkey will have to be thrown right out of Europe. Russia, in that case, would probably obtain Constantinople in addition to territorial compensation in East Prussia and elsewhere. Japan will no doubt find satisfaction in the retention of Kiau Chau, and possibly some other portions of the German overseas empire.

The indemnity question will no doubt receive special consideration. Germany has crippled herself terribly in her mad adventure, but the allies must think of justice, before mercy, and in this connection any nonsense from the pacificist cranks must be overwhelmed immediately by the whole force of public opinion. The future of the world for a century to come is just as much at stake in settling the terms of peace as in winning the war. There is just one other point worth mentioning, and that is that the allies should, and probably will, refuse to recognize the Kaiser or the government or any of those who are considered to be responsible for the war. The German people will have to bear the terrible cost of it, and the allies should treat with them direct through their parliament.

DOMINION DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE REPORT

It is doubtful if any subject, excepting only the war itself, at this juncture in the world's history is commanding more attention than the products of the dairy, with which cold storage is intimately allied. Therefore, the report of the dairy and cold storage commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1915, recently issued, and which can be had on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, will doubtless be received with more than ordinary attention. The commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, briefly records his experience on a visit to Europe as Canadian government delegate to the sixth International Dairy Congress held in June, 1911, at Berne, Switzerland. Returning via England, he found that possible favor, commanding even a better price than that of New Zealand, where special and unremittent efforts are being made to capture the British trade in dairy products, and where the cheese factories have recently greatly increased in number. Canadian cheese, Mr. Ruddick testifies, has become the standard for all importations. He paid a visit of inspection to the centres of the Cheddar cheese industry in Shropshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire and was surprised at its extent.

An interesting account is given in the report of the extension of marketing facilities and of the operations of the Finch and Brome dairy stations. Other matters dealt with are the dairy herd records, excess of water in butter, inspection of weighing butter and cheese, the activities of the Precooling and Experimental Fruit Storage warehouse, at Grimsby, Ont., cold storage progress, publications and meetings. An exceptionally full appendix covering ninety-six pages, and divided into twelve sections, deals historically with the twenty-five years' life work of the assistant dairy commissioner, Mr. J. C. Chapais, with the work of the chief of the markets extension division, in connection with which a quantity of valuable information is furnished regarding the needs and methods of the British and French markets with tables of prices of every variety of farm and garden produce and stock at each month in the war; and with dairy herd records and tests in different provinces. Reports in full are also furnished as parts of the appendix of the cold storage inspector, of the chief inspector of dairy products, of the fruit, cold storage and transportation investigations division, and of the inspector of weighing of butter and cheese, the whole concluding with statistics of the total Canadian exports and imports of butter and cheese for the last 35 years, for the last seven years of the Canadian exports of cheese, butter, cream, condensed milk, casein and fresh milk, and for the last 11 years of the total exports of cheese and butter by all countries.

There is no real substitute which Germany has discovered for the necessities of war and of life. She has learned to go without. "If we cannot drive as fast with the substitute rubber tires, we simply drive a little slower, but get there just the same." The present German substitute for bread is less bread. The substitute for meat is much less meat. The substitute for milk is no milk. Will they get there just the same?—New York Post.

CANADA CAN BUILD A HUGE RUSSIAN TRADE

Dr. J. D. Prince Urges Efficient Means in Getting After it

Dr. J. D. Prince, professor of Slavonic languages at Columbia University, New York, speaking at a luncheon of the Canadian Club at Montreal, impressed upon the club the importance of cultivating more extensive trade relations with Russia during the war, so that after the war was over the Dominion might bear its share in permanently ousting the Germans from Russian trade. There was a very large attendance and much interest was aroused by Dr. Prince's explanation of Russia's advance during the past few years and the opportunities that are opening up for extended trade.

He pointed out that before the war practically all Russia's foreign trade was handled by the Germans. This huge trade could be taken over by Canada, in part at least, if it adopted the same efficient means of getting after it, such as working through trade agents, and especially training men at the universities and in business ways so that they would not only understand Russian conditions, but be able to speak the language. This latter, Dr. Prince emphasized, was a prime factor, and he advocated the establishment of work along these lines in at least two Canadian universities, one in the east and one in the west.

Testing Seed Grain

Many Samples of Oats and Barley Show Signs of Frost Damage and Are Unfit For Seed

Germination tests made on oats, wheat and barley this fall at the Dominion seed laboratory, at Calgary, show that there are considerable quantities of oats and barley, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan which are unfit for seed. The average percentage germination for Alberta oats is 68 per cent. and none of the samples of Alberta oats received have germinated up to the standard which is 95 per cent. Moreover the average preliminary count which is made at the end of six days is as low as 35 per cent. Good seed oats should give a preliminary count of 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. and a final (14-day) count of 96 per cent. to 98 per cent. of vital seeds.

Samples of oats received from Saskatchewan are somewhat better. The average preliminary count is 50 per cent. and the average final count is 86 per cent. Many samples show evidence of frost injury, those always giving low percentages of vital seeds, both in the preliminary and final counts. Alberta barley has also given low germination percentages. The average preliminary (6-day) count is 52 per cent. and the average final (14-day) count is 70 per cent. These figures are very low and indicate that considerable proportions of Alberta oats and barley and Sasaktchewan oats are weak in vitality and undesirable for seed purposes.

As one of the first essentials for a good crop of any kind is good seed, it is important that only good seed with strong germination energy and a high percentage of germinable seeds should be used. The germination energy of a sample is indicated by the percentage of seeds which germinate during the first four or five days of the test. The preliminary count, therefore, is an index of the germination energy. If, for example, the preliminary count on a sample of oats is 25 per cent., the germination energy of the sample is very low, but if the preliminary count is 90 per cent., the germination energy is strong. Two samples may vary as widely as this in the preliminary count, but may contain the same percentage of vital seeds—in which case the final counts would be the same. If the final counts only were considered, one of these samples would be thought to be as good as the other, while in reality one is good seed and the other undesirable for use as seed. The sample with a high preliminary count will withstand unfavorable weather conditions at the time of seeding very much better than the other. It will give a more even stand on the field and a crop which will in all probability, ripen somewhat earlier.

Farmers should satisfy themselves before seeding time next spring that their seed grain is of the best quality. This can only be done by a germination test, conducted either at home or at the Dominion seed laboratory in Calgary. Samples up to twenty-five in number will be tested at the seed laboratory free of charge for any individual or company in one year. Above this number 25 cents per test is charged.

Samples from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for test should be addressed to the Dominion seed laboratory, Box 1684, Calgary, Alberta, and postage paid by the sender. It is unnecessary to send stamps for return postage. For wheat, oats, barley and seed of similar size, about half a teacupful should be sent for test; for seeds of smaller size, such as flax, red clover, timothy, etc., half this quantity is sufficient. If more than one sample of the same kind of seed is sent for test they should bear some distinguishing mark or number.

Forced Farm Production

France intends to see that the nation's agricultural production is brought to its maximum during the war and a bill is being introduced compelling the owners of uncultivated land to begin tillage within two weeks after notice which will be given by registered letter.

CARING FOR THE COMFORT AND HEALTH OF THE ALLIED TROOPS

GOOD SHOWING OF COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT

Three Good Meals a Day Provided for the British Troops, and Plenty of Warm Clothing Helps to Make Conditions in the Trenches as Favorable as Possible

As most people know, there has never been a war, in which the British commissariat department has made as good a showing as in this one.

Although the food supplies are taken across from Britain, our troops always have their meals prepared for them—three times a day, good wholesome food in abundance.

The rations are carefully chosen to support the constitution, and to avoid any possible stomachic complications. In this respect all the doctors agree the feeding of the men has been splendidly effective.

There have been other troubles, of course. Last year there were hardships which were inevitable, especially in the French lines, and yet the cases of illness due to the weather conditions and the discomforts of the trenches were negligible. This year the French High Command has taken every advantage of the experience they gained during the last winter campaign.

The French troops are better fed than the Germans. On the other side of the iron wall built across Europe, the Germans in the first line are given only one meal a day—at noon—and have to be contented at night with the coffee served out to them, or else with such provisions as they have been able to buy for themselves.

The French commissariat has never failed to provide the entire army with two good meals a day, and when the temperature requires it, hot drinks—tea, coffee and fixed measures of alcohol—will be served out regularly.

Excellent service is being rendered by the cuisines roulantes (horse-drawn camp kitchens), which are attached to all the army corps at the front, and a light railway (two-feet gauge) has been constructed to link up the distributing centres with the various rail-heads.

The troops have been well provided with warm clothing, and wherever necessary they have received new uniforms. Special attention has been paid to the soldiers' boots. The smallest units now have their cobblers' shops, and at the present moment new marching boots and puttees are being distributed liberally. For the trenches waders have been supplied, but one of the best devices for keeping the men's feet dry has been found to be the ordinary wooden sabot. Warm underclothing of all kinds has now been liberally provided by the state and more than one private organization.

The most radical reforms that the French and British troops have adopted, however, is in the direction of making the trenches as comfortable and healthy as possible.

A great feature of these improvised barracks is the stove, the place of which in the front trenches is taken by the charcoal brazier. Coal may be short, but in the firing line there is no scarcity of wood. For lighting it has been found that acetylene is both cheap and handy.

The German newspapers talk at great length of the arrangements made by their rulers to enable their soldiers to keep themselves clean, although, as a matter of fact, the German soldier is extremely dirty. In the French army as in the British the complete absence of all epidemic shows how well the high command has looked after the men from this point of view. Every precaution is taken to ensure a good supply of drinking water, even in places like the Champagne Pouilleuse, where in times of peace good water was extremely scarce.

All the men have received from the military doctors a series of short instructions to enable them to prevent themselves from being frost bitten.

A very large number of men are working on the roads, which are now, it is certain, better kept in the zone of the armies than those near Paris. Mechanical transport is being used as far as possible, even quite near the firing line, in order to spare the men all physical exertion which can be avoided.

Movies Making Strong Appeal at Base Camps

Military "Y" Provides Entertainment in Many Strange Theatres

Providing entertainment for Canadian soldiers near the trenches in an old barn at night, without heat or light, is one of the interesting experiences of a Y.M.C.A. officer, as related in a letter just received from France.

"Recently a colonel sent in a request for a night's entertainment for his men, but added that it might be wise to send someone in advance to view his accommodations, as all he had was an old barn," he writes. "We found the officers and all the men assembled in the old barn, and, although without heat or light, we had a merry evening. The piles of last year's straw served as desirable seats for a large number, while the overhead beams were crowded with those who wanted uninterrupted views. The curtain was suspended among the cobwebs and the pathescope machine mounted on a couple of bully beef boxes, while the gramophone was honored with a small table borowed from a farm house.

"No audience at a famous theatre could have enjoyed the evening better than those chaps. When the phonograph played pieces they knew they all joined in, and several times during the evening they enlivened the barn with selections that were not known when the first division left Canada. Eight rolls of films were shown, and when at the close of the evening the colonel called for cheers for the Y.M.C.A., they made the rafters ring, and an officer from the column, who accompanied me, said: 'The 'Y.' sure has a place in the hearts of those men.'

"Five nights a week are spent in this way, and so far the column have loaned me a car so that these places can be reached. They average eight miles from the central 'Y.'

"Recently I asked an officer from an Ontario town to accompany me on one of these trips and operate the machine, which he gladly did. At the close of the evening he said: 'Do you know, the last time I was in the 'Y.' they put me out for using bad language, and there I've run through six films and haven't sworn once!'"

FIRE SPREADING IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL BED

Blaze Started Sixty Years Ago Has Burned Through Immense Concrete Wall

The famous mine fire, which has been raging now for more than sixty years, and which started at Summit Hill, Penn., near the spot where Philip Ginter discovered anthracite coal in 1871, has burned through the immense concrete wall which the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company sank in front of it deep down into the earth several years ago, at a cost of more than a million dollars. It is now threatening the mammoth vein in the Panther Creek valley, the largest and richest vein of anthracite in the world.

The wall, which was sunk into the ground to a depth of 100 feet, was fifteen feet thick, of solid concrete, and experts believed that the subterranean fire would never eat through it, but that it would prevent it from spreading any farther and eventually extinguish it. The fact that the flames have eaten through this huge barrier has caused grave fears among the Lehigh Coal and Navigation officials, who are now putting forth every possible effort to prevent the fire getting into the vast beds of anthracite in the vicinity.

A large force of men are at work drilling holes deep into the earth, and into these openings water and slush is being poured directly on the subterranean fire, in the hope of preventing a rapid spread, if impossible to extinguish it.

Already this fire has destroyed millions of dollars worth of coal, while the sixty-year fight to extinguish it has cost enormous sums.

Caserta Was Spy in Canada

That Caserta, the emissary of Von Papen of the German embassy at Washington, was in Canada, acting as a spy is a fact known to the Dominion police. He was here prior to the war and for a few weeks after the outbreak.

At that time Caserta was not known to be in the employ of the Germans, but subsequently he was traced in different parts of the country. Before he could be apprehended, however, he escaped, and has not returned.

The police are not aware of any depredations he committed, apart from acting as a spy and endeavoring to secure information of possible advantage to the enemy.

The famous detective gasped as he arrived at the scene of the crime.

"Heavens," said he, as he looked at the window through which the thief had escaped, "this is more serious than I had expected! It's broken on both sides."

SOLDIERS MAY HELP WITH THE SEEDING

Men training for overseas service will be allowed to take part in the spring seeding throughout the Dominion. A short time ago E. N. Lewis, M.P., called the attention of the minister of militia to the fact that it would be desirable for Canada to plant as large an acreage as possible this year, that a great crop might be grown and garnered for the benefit of Canada, of Britain and of her allies.

General Hughes is therefore issuing orders through the divisional commanders that men in units throughout the country may obtain leave of absence from their military duties in the spring for a sufficient length of time to enable them to plant the seed for the crops in every province in Canada. In doing this, General General Hughes is following the precedent set last summer, when the soldiers in training were allowed to help in the harvest.

ATTAINABLE IMAGE

Britain to Be Richer After War

Lloyd-George Gives Out Interview to a Friend in a Peculiar Manner

The London Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with David Lloyd George by Ivor Nicholson, a young Welshman, to whom, according to current gossip in Fleet street, the minister of munitions wished to do a good turn. Interesting and somewhat novel questions in ministerial journalistic ethics are raised by the interview, which was offered to a number of papers for a good sum, which, it may incidentally be mentioned, was higher in the case of American papers. The point chiefly debated is to what extent a cabinet minister is entitled to go in order to do a service to a journalistic friend.

As a matter of fact, however, there was nothing in the interview to make it of unusual value. It sounded more like Nicholson than Lloyd George. Perhaps the most interesting observation made is contained in the following lines:

"A new Britain is being developed—a new industrial Britain. Under the great pressure of the war we are increasing and improving and quickening our industrial resources to an extent which would have been impossible but for the demands of this conflict. Let me give you just one example," remarked the munitions minister.

"In the first place we have scores of millions' worth of automatic machinery which will have an enormous effect upon our industries when the war is over. In addition to that, we are adding to our already great industrial army of skilled workers, and we shall need them all in the future to repair the ravages of war. This country, therefore, so far from being impoverished, will be richer in everything that constitutes real and true wealth. We shall be a better organized, better equipped, better trained, and, what is more important, perhaps, a better disciplined nation. In fact, we shall indeed be a nation and not a congeries of conflicting interests."

"There is not a more essentially pacific man than Lloyd George," Nicholson's interview runs on, "but he loves liberty more than life."

"As you know," Mr. Lloyd George said, when I mentioned this point, "I have always opposed settlement of international disputes by organized force. I fought this doctrine for three years, when I thought my country applied it in soul, and I was in favor of Britain entering this war because I saw in it the only means of destroying this hideous German menace to peace and civilization.

"Everything that has happened in eighteen months of the war tends to confirm me in what Premier Asquith called the great decision. You will remember that Mazzini said war was the greatest of crimes now waged for the sake of a great truth to enthrone or a great lie to entomb.

"Yes, the allies are engaged in a mighty effort to dig the grave of that wicked lie that might is right, and, mark you, we shall not cease to strive to our uttermost until we have dug the grave deep and wide and can bury that lie in it in the firm confidence that we are insured beyond all possible doubt against its resurrection."

Prophecies of Battle

German Fleet With 17-Inch Guns and Fokker Aeroplanes

The German fleet, with the heaviest new battleships armed with 17-inch guns, far outranging the largest of the British vessels, and escorted by a fleet of Fokker aeroplanes and Zeppelins, armed with a new pneumatic gun, capable of firing armor-piercing projectiles, will soon appear in the North Sea, according to Thomas R. MacMeehan, aeronautical engineer and president of the Aeronautic Society of America.

Mr. MacMechan said the basis of his predicition is from sources of authoritative information in Germany.

The time of the German navy's dash from the Kiel Canal will be fixed mainly by the results of the testing of the new engine of destruction from the air—the pneumatic gun or torpedo tubes—Mr. MacMeehan asserted. The weapon will be tried out, the engineer asserted, within two or three weeks in a monster raid by Zeppelins on London.

"For the past year the Krupp Company experts have been working on the aerial torpedo, which, according to my information, is now perfected. Briefly, the torpedo tube or pneumatic gun launching the projectile is about eight feet long. Air pressure is used because of the danger of using powder for a gun of that calibre on an airship. The projectile is shot from the mouth of the gun with a velocity of 650 feet a second. This great velocity overcomes all the cross currents of wind in the air and the motion of the airship, which make the bomb so useless a missile. It goes straight to its mark with an ever increasing rate of speed and strikes within a few seconds, even from so great a height as 15,000 feet.

"The projectile, weighing four and a half pounds, has a point as hard and sharp as a cold chisel, and lands with a striking impact of fourteen tons. It will pierce armor plate and then explode inside."

Montreal bakers state that the price of flour has reached a stage which makes it impossible for them to sell bread at the present rates. The reason given for the high cost of flour is that western farmers can now go to the large grain elevators which have lately been put up, store their wheat, go to the bank and raise enough money to stand pat, and wait until the price reaches its highest point.

No Corners Permitted in Russia

A report to the London Times from Petrograd states that the government is making a serious attempt to eradicate the evils of bribery and speculation that is responsible for the unprecedented rise in the prices of commodities.

One of the most prominent flour speculators of Moscow was the first to be arrested. This action was followed by the arrest of fifteen flour speculators of Petrograd. Two Zemstvo councillors of Nizbni-Novgorod have been found guilty of cornering the local sugar market and other necessaries.

Further arrests are expected, while railway officials who accept bribes will hereafter be dealt with by military courts.

Royal "Good Luck" Ring of Russia

The story of a ring upon which the Czar sets extraordinary value is romantic and interesting.

Many years ago Princess Charlotte of Prussia noticed that her Swiss governess wore a quaint little ring of Gothic design. "What a curious ring!" exclaimed the Princess. "Do let me try it on." She put the ring on her finger, but to her dismay found it impossible to remove it again. Thereupon the governess begged her to accept it as a keepsake.

Some time afterwards she was able to take off the ring, and found to her astonishment that inside it were the words "Russia's Czarina" faintly engraved.

Years later Princess Charlotte actually became the wife of Prince Nicholas, who at that time had little prospect of succeeding to the Russian throne. Fate willed, however, that he was to become Nicholas I., Czar of Russia.

Charlotte gave the mysterious ring to her husband, and to his dying day he wore it as a talisman.

It has been treasured and venerated by his successors ever since. In fact, the present Czar thinks so much of it and attaches such importance to the wearing of it that, once when he started on a journey without it, he returned several hundred miles in order to place this remarkable mascot upon his finger.

About Tea and Coffee

Now Really Appear to be Harmful Drugs and Dangerous to Health

Coffee and tea are discussed by a recent health letter of the Life Extension Institute. Briefly, the conclusions from experiments are that apparently there are no ill-effects noted on the days following moderate stimulation wth coffee. In a sound, healtny individual, doses equivalent to a strong cup of coffee produce no noticeable ill-effects except slight nervousness, but doses equivalent to one and a half cups of coffee produce marked unsteadiness in muscular and mental tone.

Warning is given, however, that it is possible that the continued use of coffee may cause a slow damage to the nervous mechanism of the heart, as it is not uncommon to find people who have taken tea and coffee for years apparently develop a susceptibility to these drugs.

The bulletin concludes that quantities of these drinks beyond one cup daily are unwise, even for the healthy and that even this amount may be distinctly harmful to persons suffering from dyspepsia, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart affections, or who have a tendency to nervous and mental irritability.

The ill-effects of the beverages can be lessened if care is taken in their preparation. Neither should be boiled as boiling drives off the oils which give flavour and extracts the acid constituents which are injurious to the stomach.

To meet the conditions for which tea and coffee are often taken, the Letter suggests that instead of using these drugs for mental fatigue, there should be rest or sleep and change; for physical fatigue, rest, a bath or a rub-down is far better than drugs.

Results From Advertising

The beginner in advertising usually has the gambler's mind, but the heart of a chicken. He throws on the table of public attention his advertisement, large or small, attractive or otherwise, good or bad, just as the gambler casts dice from a box, and like the gambler he expects double sixes to turn up; but if every expectation be not fulfilled, the beginner in advertising is apt to think he has been buncoed.

In advertising the beginner in advertising as a general thing refuses to apply to this form of selling endeavor, the same logic or sanity which he is ready to apply to other more concrete yet not less potent forms of selling. For example, a retailer will set up in business, rent premises for a year or longer, engage a staff for a year or longer, put in plentiful stocks—all in the full confidence that his venturing will not be profitless. He is mentally prepared to do business for weeks, perhaps for a year, at a loss, confident that early losses will be recovered upon a career of prosperity. Yet when it comes to the employment of advertising, an invisible, intangible, yet very powerful force, he expects results—adequate results—immediately following the first insertion.—Printer and Publisher.

"Mrs. Gladdigad's baby cried the other day, when she wanted to take it from the nurse a moment."

"Yes, the poor little dear is afraid of strangers."

What The British Navy Has Done

Achievements of the Fleet Have Far Surpassed Most Hopeful Expectations

At the beginning of the year the Navy League, headquarters 11 Victoria street, London, S.W., sent a New Year's message to its members in which a vivid summary of the achievements of the navy since the war's outbreak is given. The message, in part, follows:

During the seventeen months of the war the achievements of the fleet have far surpassed the anticipations entertained at the outbreak of the conflict by the most ardent believer in British sea power. In every variety of operation upon which the navy has been engaged during the past year there has been a brilliant demonstration of those fighting qualities accompanied by skill, daring and resourcefulness which have for centuries been the proud tradition of the British fleet. It is but the sober truth to declare that during this time of supreme crisis in the destiny of nations the British navy has discharged to a degree unexampled in the whole course of history its great trust as the guardian of the liberties of mankind. The commander-in-chief of the grand fleet and the officers and men in all our fighting ships deserve the warmest congratulation of the British race throughout the world for their unswerving zeal, devotion to duty, and spirit of self-sacrifice which have been manifest in every incident of British naval activity since the beginning of the struggle.

The navy is silent. It is unseen by the masses of the people of the empire, but it is more apparent now than ever before that the navy is nevertheless the trustees of freedom's birthright of the people of the British empire, and, indeed, of the people of the whole human race.

A brief summary of the achieveemnts of the navy in its relation to the process of the war will, it is hoped, provide seasonable food for thought:

1. Apart from a few futile raids no British territory in any part of the world has been violated by the enemy.

2. During seventeen months of war the overseas trade of the United Kingdom reached in round figures one thousand seven hundred million pounds per month.

3. Food and drink to the value of about four hundred million pounds have been imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1915 for the maintenance of the daily life of the people.

4. The sea borne commerce of Germany, Austria and Turkey, amounting to nearly one thousand one hundred millions sterling has been driven from the seas.

5. Seven million tons of German, Austrian and Turkish shipping have been destroyed or driven to seek refuge in the harbors of neutral countries.

6. Vast armies with casualties at sea which only amount to one man per thousand have been transported from the ends of the earth to the various theatres of war.

7. The brilliant operations of British submarines in the Baltic sea have crippled Russia and have virtually completed the blockade of Germany upon its Baltic seaboard.

8. The whole coast line of our great ally, France, has been preserved from enemy aggression.

9. The German submarine menace which aimed at the complete destruction of British shipping has been strangled in British home waters, and is being reduced within the narrowest limits in the Mediterranean.

10. The war operations of the allies in every sphere of conflict are being maintained [illegible] combined

[illegible] desires to acknowledge with the warmest gratification the unqualified success which has attended every branch of admiralty administration since the beginning of the war. Mr. Balfour's direction of the functions of the board of admiralty has secured the universal appreciation of the people of the empire, and his eminently correct interpretation of his duties as first lord has given unbounded satisfaction to the officers and men of the fleet. It is due to Mr. Balfour to assert that the direct result of his presence at the admiralty has been to create between the personnel of the fleet and the great department over which he presides an unqualified bond of mutual sympathy and confidence.

The Navy League must again emphasize the view to which it has so frequently given expression and upon which it has made the strongest repandth-ic, C,Re-eledn ofta
resentation to his majesty's government that there ought not to be, and that there must not be, any interference with the full play of the sea power exercised by the fleet by any other department of the government except the admiralty; and it strongly appeals for the support of the public opinion of the empire in demanding that no secret agreements and no international tribunals of any kind whatsoever shall be permitted during the course of the war, or in the future, to limit or restrict the activities of the fleet in executing the primary objects of its existence.

Convenient Kindling

A very good substitute for wood with which to start the morning fire is paper prepared as follows: In a tub of water lay in 40 or 50 folded newspapers. After they become saturated wring them as dry as possible without tearing. When dry they make very clean and convenient kindling.

Transatlantic Aerial Service?

Mr. Curtiss figures that with men who are able to stand the strain of a seven hundred and fifty mile shift at the levers the crossing of the Atlantic by air route will be a mere matter of detail in the life of the citizen of the future, and that it will not be long before the aerial route over oceans will be adapted to commercial use —Calgary Herald.

"A French cruiser bombarded and entirely destroyed a German factory at Haifa (Syria) used for the manufacture of war material," says an official French communication.

Haifa is at the foot of Mount Carmel, where the prophets of Baal had a bad time.

The Present Condition Of The World War

So far, militarily, the Germans have won—it would be mere moral cowardice to deny it; on paper, they claim the reward. The forget that paper means nothing nowadays, that the war was fought over a "scrap of paper," that Bernhardi's law—annihilation—holds good for us as well as for the Germans, and that until one or the other side is defeated peace is neither on object nor a desirability. The Germans set out to compel the subjection of Europe. They themselves have taught Europe to fight; they have given Europe her reason and her inspiration. Today that reason is ours. It is we who have caught the inspiration of war. It is we who are preparing to fight predatory Germany with the means and principles of Bernhardi. "In war only decisions count," he wrote. It is so. It will be so in this gigantic upheaval of the nations. And it is this condition of war which the Germans have called up and which threatens ultimately to engulf them.—Austin Harrison in the English Review.

New Aerial Terror

The Fokker Machine Said to Have Great Speed and Control

An aviation expert, writing in the Manchester Guardian, gives some interesting details of the air war in France. The German policy of mentioning the names of their aviators in official reports, is ascribed to the "usual policy of frightfulness," the idea seeming to be that if once Germany can inspire the Royal Flying Corps with the proper terror of the deadliness of Flight Commanders Herren Immelmann and Boicke, and of the Fokker monoplane on which they fly, every Royal Flying Corps pilot who sees a Fokker coming for him will run for his life.

Recently a young British aviator wrote: "That Herr Immelmann is the very devil. He flies a Fokker monoplane, shoots through his propeller, and flies beautifully. I have met him twice and got off drums of ammunition at him, but the net result on either side was a few holes in the wings."

Conversations with several British airmen do not indicate that if the Germans really have an idea of frightening enemy airmen their plan is successful. On the contrary, it is the chief ambition of British airmen at the front to engage a Fokker aviator.

The Fokker machines are the invention of a young Dutchman who lived in Germany.

They are absolutely under control of the pilot in every position. This is what makes them such dangerous opponents, as they can manoeuvre with lightning speed. In general appearance they are almost exact copies of the French Morane monoplane. Most of the machines are filled with Ueberursel rotary engines, the German copy of the Gnome. Those flown by Immelmann and Bolcke are filled with huge engines of the fixed cylinder motor car type, of seemingly 100 horsepower to 160 horsepower, and have a speed of over 100 miles per hour. Most of these machines carry a passenger in front, who works the machine gun, but the others, including those of the two star turns have a gun fixed on the top of the engine and firing through the propeller, or, rather, tractor screw.

The favorite method of attack is for the Fokker to get up high and hang around till one of the allies' machines appears in sight below; then, if one of the fixed gun type of Fokker, it stands on its hea and dives straight for its victim, loosening off a stream of bullets as soon as it gets within range. By making a descent ever so slightly spiral a straight stream of bullets becomes a cone of fire with its apex at the gun and with the victim inside, so that whichever way the lower machine tries to escape it must pass through that cone when the Fokker gets close to the enemy. If he is not already hit it approaches directly from behind, firing straight along the body or fusilage, so as to have the passenger, engine tanks and all in the line of fire, and unless pursued the machine is very quick on its controls and is able to dodge like a rabbit. The Fokker, which does not fire through the propellers, almost always attacks its victims from behind, diving under their tails and coming up in such a position that, while it can shoot up into the body of the pursued machine, the passenger in that machine, even if sitting behind the pilot, cannot shoot at the Fokker for fear of blowing his own tail off.

A new device in wireless telegraphy the invention of Dr. Branas, a Spanish professor, is to be tested between coast stations of Spain and the United States. The Spanish government has requested the American authorities to send trial messages. The new apparatus is said to increase greatly the effectiveness of wireless transmission beyond a distance of 5,000 kilometres.

On the Top of A German Mine

Terrible Dangers of Mining Operations in Northern France

W. H. S., writing from Northern France, says:

The tunnelling officer was quite a decent fellow and visited our little mess in the trenches every day until we came to look upon him as one of ourselves, while on one occasion he kindly took us down a shaft and explained to us all the secrets of mining.

One morning he came into my dugout with his habitually smiling face quite crestfallen. "Say," he said, "do you know you are sitting clean on top of a German mine?"

I nearly fainted, and when the shock had worn off somewhat I was further enlightened to the fact that while our miners were at work the previous evening they had discovered a German mine shaft running right under the trench.

Here was a pretty kettle of fish. I was liable to be blown up at any moment. Further, everyone in the company would go up with me and at the same time get a lightning burial in the crater.

However we had to carry on, while the miners worked tremendously hard in order to get right into the German gallery which was to be blown in.

All that morning I felt as if I were walking on air, and every moment expected myself to be swallowed up in a chasm rent in the earth.

At noon the tunnelling officer again appeared. He was covered with mud, while the perspiration ran from his face and arms. He reported that he had got a charge in and was awaiting the word to blow up the Germans.

After what seeemd an endless time word arrived, and the tunnelling officer fixed his electric battery in position, while the men brought in the wire that was fixed by one end to the detonator in the charge.

"Stand clear," was given, but a few brave ones peeped over the parapet in order to witness the mighty explosion.

Breathlessly I awaited the shock and with trembling nerves saw the T. O. press the button down to its full extent. We could hear the battery at work sending the current along the wire to the detonator.

Nothing happened, and to make sure another press was given. Still silence and the earth in front of our parapet remained quite firm.

"Good heavens," said the T.O., "I wonder what's wrong."

He was a game fellow and soon had his jacket off again and scrambled through the bore in a twinkling.

He soon appeared with the news that the artful Bosches had removed the detonator, thereby making the charge harmless. A second detonator was then fixed and after a few minutes' wait the button was again pressed.

It seemed a long time before the first sound or rumble of earth was heard, followed by a mighty explosion and a general upheaval of the ground in front of the lines. Long fissures in the earth were seen and a small crater was formed in "no man's land."

Everyone then felt more comfortable, for we knew that the Germans had a few thousands of tons of earth to remove before they could again connect up with the boring, and further, before that could happen our miners would have bored through to their workings, and would quickly remove any danger that might be in store for us.

Use Canadian Hardwoods Entirely

In order to encourage the use of Canadian hardwoods for interior decoration, Baron Shaughnessy has issued instructions to use nothing but Canadian forest products in the sleeping cars and in the offices and hotel buildings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This decision was made only after careful consideration and experiment. Baron Shaughnessy had samples of Canadian hardwoods treated at the Angus shops, in Montreal, where selected specimens were tested with polishes, stains, etc., and the results showed that the Canadian woods compared very favorably with imported varieties.

In view of the fact that the interiors of the Canadian Pacific sleeping, dining, parlor and observation cars and hotels are recognized as setting the very highest standard in their class, the encouragement given to Canadian lumber and manufacturing industries will undoubtedly be very great.

American circles in London have received information of a strong demand in Germany that unless the war ends or the British blockade is lifted by June, Germany in reprisal should refuse to feed prisoners. This burden is to be left to the allies.

It is ascertained that no such warning has been served by the German government as yet through American official channels.

Germany's contention is that food cannot be kept from German mouths to feed prisoners. The increased number of requests for food instead of money which comes from prisoners in Germany have already resulted in the sending of quantities of foodstuffs.

During the lesson one afternoon a violent thunderstorm arose, and, to lessen the fright of the children, the teacher began telling of the wonders of the elements.

"And, now, Jimmy," she asked, "why is it that lightning never strikes twice in the same place?'

"Because," said Jimmy, confidently "after it hits once the same place ain't there any more."

LOOK HERE!

We have just received a large consignment of

Ogilvies' Royal Household and Glenora Flour

also CEREALS and Milled Products

Our prices are right and our service is prompt

"BUY FROM US"

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

ESTRAY

On the N. W. 1-4 Sec. 6, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th M., property of F. K. Oliver, light red Shorthorn heifer, coming three years old. Branded on left ribs **6 N** quarter circle under. HUGH ROSS, Brand reader. m8p

ESTRAY

On the premises of C. A. Foss, S. W. 1-4 Sec 32, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th. Sorrel filly, rising 3 years old, silver mane and tail. Some white on right front and left hind foot. Weight about 700. Branded on left hip **I X** not distinct. HUGH ROSS, Brand ⊥ Reader.

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE

Choice half section, north half Sec. 5, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, 2½ miles south-east of town, known as the C. C. Willisms place. Good buildings. Will rent on shares or sell on easy terms Phone or write J. A. Knoepfli, Calgary.

ESTRAY

On the premises of H. H. Reimer, S. W. 1-4 of 15-31-4, W. 5, red and white Shorthorn cow, a few white spots, white spot in face, about 8 yrs. old, no visible brand. White cow with a few red hairs around muzzle, red ears, about 5 yrs. old, no visible brand. Bull, brindle, with a few white spots on, with long horns turning partly up; about 6 yrs. old, no visible brand. HUGH ROSS, Brand Reader

EYES

DO YOU WANT RELIEF FROM HEADACHES

Have us test your eyes and cure them permanently with glasses or special treatment.

Our prices always reasonable.

THE

ALBERTA OPTICAL CO.,

128, 8th Ave. W. LTD.

CALGARY - ALTA.

$10 REWARD

STRAYED—From Sec. 20-33-4, 3 colts—one black yearling filly with star in forehead, Percheron bred; 1 black yearling filly, Percheron bred; 1 small 2 year old gelding, all branded as shown on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Alva Siegfried, Mound, Alta.



U. F. A NOTICE

All members of the Didsbury district U F. A and others interested are requested to meet at the office of P. R. Reed every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All those interested in grain or coal please attend. Send your wants for tamrack posts and coal, etc, to the Secretary WM. RUPP, Chairman
W. DAGKFORDE, Sec.-Treas.

AUCTION SALE

J. F. BAILEY

Under instructions from Mr J. F. Bailey I will sell by public auction on the east 1 2 of Sec. 2, Tp. 32, Rge. 3, W. 5, on town line, 7 miles west, 3 miles north of Didsbury, 9 miles west 6 miles south of Olds, 1 mile east and 1 mile south of Westerdale church and post office, on

Friday, March 24th

the following, consisting of:

18 HEAD HORSES—Team Clyde mares, in foal, 5 and 6 yrs., wgt. 3200; team Clydes, mare and gelding, 4 and 6 yrs., wgt 2800; Percheron mare, 6 yrs., in foal, wgt 1500; team Percheron mares, 3 yrs., in foal; team Percheron geldings, 3 yrs; driving team, 5 and 6 yrs; matched team Clyde colts, rising 2; bay filly, rising 2; 2 black Percheron colts; Clyde colt; aged mare, in foal; Registered Percheron stallion "Vigor," black, 10 years.

33 HEAD CATTLE—15 head registered Holstein Friesen cattle; 6 registered Holstein Friesen cows of the right type and heavy milkers; 2 yr old heifer in calf; 3 yearling heifers; 2 heifer calves; 2 yr. old bull; 3 yearling bulls. These are DeKohl and Canary strains and are a good foundation for a dairy herd of pure bred cattle. Registration papers and transfer papers furnished free on Holstein Friesen cattle.

GRADE CATTLE—2 fresh cows; 2 cows to freshen in a few days; 2-yr.-old heifer to freshen soon; 3 yearling heifers; 6 calves and yearlings.

PIGS—20 brood sows, mostly heavy in pig

POULTRY—Gander and 2 geese; Bronze turkey gobbler and 2 hens; 32 white Plymouth Rock hens; 3 white Plymouth Rock roosters.

HARNESS—Set harness; 3 sets single driving harness; 4 sets plow harness; good double cinch stock saddle.

IMPLEMENTS—New Great West 14 in. gang plow, double and breaker bottoms; new Golden Age 14 in breaking plow; McCormick binder; 2 McCormick mowers; 12 ft McCormick hay rake; 9 ft. disc seeder; 26 ft 5 sec harrow; 16 ft. split log drag; 14 disc harrow; gardening cultivator and attachment; 2 in. tire wagon; 4 in low wagon and hay rack; democrat; surrey; cutter; hay rack; 1000 lb. new platform scale; blacksmith outfit; carpenter tools; 200 lbs. new steel horse shoes; quantity small tools, and other articles too numerous to mention.

LUMBER, GRAIN, Etc.—Quantity of 18 and 24 ft poles; 2000 feet good lumber; 20 wagon boxes of body poplar wood, 14 in.; 300 bushels good oats; 30 bags good timothy seed, clean; 450 bushels Marquis spring seed wheat; 500 bushels oats and barley, mixed; 25 bushels good seed potatoes.

FURNITURE, Etc. — 303 high power rifle; 12 gauge Winchester pump shotgun; 38 56 Winchester rifle; 22 rifle; Edison high grade phonograph with 18 records, will last a lifetime; Singer sewing machine, complete set of attachments; Quick meal, 6 hole, kitchen range; large parlor stove, wood or coal; oak center table; dining table; kitchen table; 2 oak high chairs; dining and rocking chairs, etc.; 15 gallon barrel churn; 600 lb. Economy cream separator, guaranteed 20 yrs., only slightly used; large dinner bell; 2 oak bedsteads; Iron bedsteads; Ostermoor mattress and bedding; carpets and rugs; quantity of home canned fruit; dozens of fruit jars; dishes; jugs; jars, and kindred articles, all to be sold at your own price.

As Mr. Bailey has been ordered to a milder climate by the doctor he will sell everything.

Sale at 11 a.m. Free lunch at noon. with music while you eat.

TERMS—All sums at and under $20 cash; over $20, 9 months credit will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent off for cash.

J. N. PATON, Auct. P. R REED, Clerk

Got a Cold?

You should aid Nature to throw it off promptly. To loosen the cough, relieve the lungs and heal the inflamed throat tissues, try the old reliable

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

It is quick acting and very effective. Keep a bottle always on hand. All druggists. Price 25c. and 50c.



17

"Diamonds and Hearts" a Success

The Opera House was filled to the doors on Friday night last when local talent put on the play "Diamonds and Hearts," the standing room only sign was put out early but that did not deter the people filling up every available space in the house.

Judging by the applause and the general comments after the show the people were well satisfied with the performance, and with a few more rehearsals and prompting from the front to ginger up the slow parts the young people who took part bid fair to become proficient in amateur theatricals. The kitchen scenes were especially good, Hannah Mary Barnes and Abraham Barnes, typical old fashioned residents of a farm, were responsible for the humourous situations throughout the play, the exposure of the villan in the last act by Abraham and "Sammy," the darky bell boy being well worked up.

During the play several hits on local celebrites were brouget in which of course usually brought down the house.

Miss Dora Acton rendered two fine patriotic songs in her usual captivating manner and judging by the applause she received this fine young singer is fast becoming popular in Didsbury circles. The Gertz orchestra of seven pieces also came in for a generous share of praise, their selections during the evening being much enjoyed.

The promoters of the play are well satisfied with their success financially, and the Belgian Relief Fund gained the handsome sum of $27.00 after all expenses and half the proceeds were deducted.

The cast of characters was as follows: Bernice Halstead, the heroine, Hazel Good; Amy Halstead, a sister, Grace Ruby; Inez Gray, a young lady visitor, Eva Carter; Mrs. Halstead, stepmother to the Halstead girls, Mrs. LeBlanc; Hannah Mary Burns, or "Sis," V. E. Cole; Dwight Bradley, a fortune hunter, F. A. Huntington; Dr. Burton, a young physician, Clint Reiber; Sammy, the darky bell boy, Jess Guess; Abraham Barnes, or "Bub," Geo. Wrigglesworth; the Attorney, W. Farrington; the Sheriff, R. LeBlanc.

Arrangements are being made to put on this play at both Olds and Carstairs in the near future and it is to be hoped that the company will meet with the success in these towns which they deserve.

Births

KLEIN—On Thursday, March 9th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Klein, a son.

NESS—On Thursday, March 9th, 1916 to Mr. and Mrs A. Ness, a daughter.

BODE—On Wednesday, March 8th, 1916, to Mr and Mrs. J. Bode, a son

ESTRAY

On the premises of W F. Brown, N. W. 1-4 Sec 30, Tp. 31, Rge. 4, W. 5th. One red and white bull, rising 2 yrs. old, no brand visible. Owner can have same by paying expenses for intering and advertising. W. F. BROWN, Elkton.

BELGIAN RELIEF



YOU CAN MAKE THIS VISION A REALITY!

"UNLESS we get more assistance, hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve."

H. HOOVER,
President, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

A BAG OF FLOUR SUPPORTS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

BELGIUM'S need is very great. Western Canada will surely help. The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta asks all those who feel sorry for that brave nation to assist in supporting its starving millions by a contribution of money. $5.00 will maintain a Belgian family for several weeks. Western Canada is prosperous, safe and happy in the midst of war; Belgium is shot-ridden, cold and hungry for Canada's sake.

DO NOT DELAY.

Send your subscription, large or small, to the

Honorary Secretary,
Belgian Relief Committee
For Southern Alberta,
HERALD BUILDING : CALGARY

or to Mrs. H. E. Osmond, care of Didsbury Pioneer

ATTAINABLE IMAGE

The Small Motor on The Farm

A hundred years ago the production of the necessaries of life kept four families out of five on the farm, and those four barely supported the fifth by their superfluous products. Choice of occupations was necessarily limited. Since the invention of the steam engine, the manufacture of countless necessities has been transferred from farm to factory. The steam engine has made possible the wonderful development of our land and water transportation system. It has fostered the growth of our great centres of population, increasing the opportunities for employment away from the farm. The transfer of manufacturing to the city and the development of wonderfully efficient horse-drawn field machinery for crop production released millions of workers from the isolated life of the country. In consequence we have had for a generation the problem of making farm life more attractive.

It has remained for the engineer to accomplish what the agriculturist failed to do, and, naturally enough, by the same methods by which he made life away from the farm attractive. He is establishing easy means of communication and transport, devising conveniences for the farm home, and, most of all, he is introducing mechanical power to take from human shoulders the monotonous daily tasks that cannot be shifted to those of the animal. The agricultural world is awakening to the stunning fact that, after all, the farm is an engineering proposition. Production, to be efficient, must be organized on the same lines as in other great industries. The small motor is only the beginning of a wonderful development in agricultural engineering, and has a greater significance than the importance of present installations would indicate. It is significant of the tendency to intensify agriculture by applying more power to each acre and carrying processes farther on the farm. It means the elimination of drudgery, the saving of unnecessary human labor, which is conservation of the highest type. It means the opportunity for exercise of mental rather than physical strength, the development of broader intelligence on the part of our farmers, with direct benefit to those who must depend upon the farmer's efficiency for their daily bread.

Electric machinery has gone through wonderful development, and competition in commercial fields has at last brought the farm to the manufacturer's attention as an unworked source of trade. One of the papers at a recent meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers was read by the representative of a large electrical concern, the title being, "The Promise of an Electrical Agriculture." The resulting discussion developed the fact that both engine and electrical manufacturers are looking to the farm for their greatest volume of business in the near future.

Without dwelling further on the economic phases of the question, we may pass to a consideration of some of the many adaptations of internal combustion engines and electrical motors to farm purposes. The discussion will be confined to those operations involving the saving of hand labor, the use of mechanical power in field work being a vast subject in itself.

The uses of the gasoline or kerosene engine on the farm are almost without number, but only the exceptional farmer has established a complete power plant. Pumping water by hand has long been regarded as impracticable, and in regions of unbroken topography the windmill has been generall yunreliable. The latter's frequent failure in the summer, the time of greatest consumption, has led to a surprising shift to the small engine for pumping purposes.

In general the needs for water are for fire protection, sanitation, irrigation and consumption by household and stock. By the aid of the engine the farmer may have a better water supply than his city relatives. For instance, an elevated storage tank will give gravity pressure for faucets or hydrants all over the farmstead, and the newer pneumatic tank, underground, gives both pressure and insurance against freezing. In the latter the engine may be used to pump either air or water into the tank up to a pressure of from 15 to 75 pounds per square inch. It is now possible, by means of an engine, a compressed air tank and a submerged pump, to have abundant water direct from the well by simply turning a cock in the kitchen. The pump, located at least six feet under the water, may be started by turning the faucet, the air supplying power for operating the pump. A surprisingly large percentage of farm houses are being equipped with modern sanitary conveniences which contribute to the health and comfort of the family.

The engine has solved the problem of irrigation in many square miles of semi-arid territory where large projects are not possible or have been delayed. As a rule the engines used are of larger size than those used for general farm purposes, but in numberless instances the engines of from three to ten horse-power has proves the salvation of the farmer by supplying water for at least a small field.

Water can often be found at a shallow depth in dry runs or by boring. A five horse-power engine will raise 500 gallons per minute from a depth of twenty feet. Even in the favored corn belt and the East, the engine is being called on to keep crops forging ahead through the customary summer drouth.

Too often the only use of the small engine is for pumping water, or grinding feed, or some other one task. In contrast the writer has in mind a two-story power house on a side hill, visited over three years ago. The engine and pump are in the basement. Overhead is a line shaft, to which are attached at will the cream separator and churn, the washing machine (the boys to the washing and like it, because there is some inspiration in the chug and fuss of the engine), the corn sheller, fanning mill, feed grinder and grindstone. To all intents and purposes the building is a small industrial plant. There the farm office is located, the farm business transacted, the bulk of the farm stores kept, and many of the important processes of the farm carried on. All is system like that of the factory. There is activity without drudgery, the condition in any occupation which begets enthusiastic service.

Out in the dairy barn one clean, well-paid, trained dairy assistant now does the work of two slovenly farm hands openly rebellious at the tiresome job of milking. All that the farmer saves in money, perhaps, is the keep of one man, but in freedim from labor troubles and in general improvement of dairy conditions he gains in reputation and satisfaction of mind. The vacuum milking machine is responsible, with a gasoline engine off at the dairy house energetically minding its business of running the vacuum pump and the cream separator. Ten to fifteen cows per man per hour is the new standard of capacity, with far less work and dirt. The vacuum cleaning principle is applied to the cows by a slight addtion to the equipment. All the dirt, loose hair and other foreign matter can be drawn off into a dust collector and removed. By the ordinary process of currying and brushing, these sources of contamination are stirred up to fly about the stable and settle upon the utensils. In dairies of fifty cows or less an engine of one and one-half horse power is sufficiently powerful to run the four to six milkers usually attached and to handle other dairy machinery besides.

The livestock is rid of its surplus of old hair neatly and rapidl ythrough the agency of a power clipping machine and a very small engine. The engine may assist in spraying the cattle for parasites, whitewashing and spraying the interior of the barn as a preventive measure. Spraying now extends to the orchard also, where insect and fungus enemies are successfully combated.

Filling the silo has rather grown beyond the limits of hand work, though it tsarted in the same class with the work of chopping roots, corn, grasses, etc., by hand. All this work, heavy or light, may now be done by the gasoline engine, and the number of silos has increased in thirty years from less than one hundred to many thousands. One of the accompanying illustrations shows an engine of about twelve or fifteen brake horse-power handling close to seventy-five tons of corn fodder per day on ten to twelce gallons of gasoline.

The internal combustion engine for such work must have an excess over the average power requirements, as the load is irregular and the speed must be kept up in order to obtain efficient results from the ensilage cutter. On this account a heavy fly-wheel is added to equalize the motion of the engine. Again, some manufacturers, following the lead of the builders of large gas engines for heavy duty, are adopting the volume, or throttling, governor in place of the hit-and-miss type. In the latter the explosions are occasionally "cut out" by automatic action of the governor when the speed increases above the normal, to be resumed again when the absence of power impulses causes the speed to drop below normal. The throttling governor admits a charge for each cycle, proportioning it each time to the needs of the load. It is, therefore, slightly less economical on light loads than the hit-and-miss type, but for th eheavy, irregular work of shredding corn, filling the silo, sawing wood, etc., it can be depended on to furnish steadier power.

"Bucking wood" no longer has its terrors for the farm boy. If the farm cannot acord the investment in a saw to go with the gasoline engine, there is very apt to be a neighborhood saw. Wood is not a perishable product, however ,and the farmers are often content to wait until the owner of a large outfit puts in an appearance and does the work on a custom basis.

One of the most exhausting chores in connection with the harvesting of the corn crop is shoveling off the load after a day of ten or twelve hours in the field. Now a two-horse-power gasoline engine, attached to a portable elevator, will empty a thirty-bushel load of ear corn into a car, corn crib or granary in from three to six minutes. The same is true to some extent of the small grain crops. Quite often both elevator and engine are mounted on the same truck, and in connection with the large threshing outfits this combination saves labor that is hard to get just at that time. The wagon is driven into position, the front wheels elevated and the rear end gate removed. The grain falls into the hopper, is elevated by an endless conveyor and delivered by a flexible spouts at heights practically impossible by hand. The engine has, therefore, made it possible to build granaries and corn cribs higher, at a considerable saving in initial expense per unit of storage space.

On farms where heavy machinery, portable buildings, etc., have to be moved frequently from place to place, the portable gasoline engine equipped with a winch and cable is often indispensable. A five-horse-power engine may occasionally be seen putting a fifteen-ton tractor into a space on a storage floor which would not withstand the combination of weight and vibration produced by running the tractor under its own power.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that the horse is a more flexible traction power unit than the gasoline engine. He may be coupled up in teams of varying size, and in a pinch can pull to many times his normal capacity. At the same time, for driving mechanism of fairly constant resistance, the engine has a great advantage over the horse in endurance. This is further emphasized by the loss entailed in transforming the linear motion of the animal's forward progress into the rotary motion of the machine. While a school of engineers in France has been arguing that the ideal farm machine should use horses for propelling it and the engine for performing its effective work, Yankee ingenuity has perfected the combination. From mounting a small stationary engine upon the frame of a grain binder, which was done repeatedly by inventive farmers before manufacturers grasped the possibility, we have now come to an engine mounted on wheels and connected by a shaft and universal joint to the driving shaft of the harvester. This outfit goes merrily up hill and down dale with two horses where four of five were formerly employed. It is especially adaptable to cutting rice or grain on soft ground where the traction wheel of the binder could not grip the surface firmly enough to transmit the required power.

To the average farmer electricity is a mysterious agent, to be gingerly dealt with. Up to date the widest use of electricity on the farm is for lighting and for the light tasks about the house. Current for general power uses has usually proved more costly than power derived from the gasoline engine, and the kerosene engine has even further increased the handicap. Moreover, the engine, as a self-contained and easily portable unit, is much more convenient for use at different points. In isolated cases, however, a small stream has been harnessed, and even at a considerable cost for electrical equipment, been made to furnish cheaper and more convenient power than the engine.

Improvement in the storage battery has widened the use of gasoline-electric systems. A two-horse-power engine will furnish a horse-power hour for 0.15 gallon of gasoline on a full load and on 0.2 gallon at half load. As many tasks require less than full load, the storage battery has been made to economize by taking up the surplus power. On the average farm it is seldom necessary to run the engine simply to charge the battery, hence the lights may be said to cost little or notning outside of the cost of installation and the periodical restoration of the battery electrodes. The storage battery is a great convenience. It is a necessity with the hit-and-miss governed engine if a clear, steady light is to be had. Some types of engines with throttling governor control have proved very satisfactory when coupled direct to generators. This connection requires, of course, that the engine be run as long as lights are required, and unless some such work as pumping necessitates running the engine at night, the outfit would probably be useful only on large farms where a number of buildings are to be lighted.

Low voltage systems are commonly offered to the farmer on account of safety, simplicity and low operating cost. The improvement of the low voltage tungsten lamps, consuming about one-third the current required to operate the ordinary carbon filament lamp, has made it possible to reduce the size and cost of installations, especially in the matter of storage batteries. The fifteen-light plant is probably the most popular, as more than that number are seldom burned at one time. With this outfit it is possible to wire for twenty or thirty lights, and burn the entire number by running the engine and dynamos and taking current from the battery at the same time. The fifteen-light outfit requires about one-third horse-power, but less than a two-horse-power engine is seldom installed. The total cost of engine, generator, storage battery, switchboard, wiring, fixtures and lamps, for a fifteen-light, thirteen-volt outfit is around $400. The light will cost in the neighborhood of one one-hundredth of a cent per candle-power hour. For installations covering considerable area it is advisable to use a higher voltage, i.e., twenty-nve or thirty.

With the development of interurban railways and long-distance transmission lines it is frequently possible to obtain current from the central station at lower cost than from individual plants. Communities are to be found where the use of electricity for light and power is practically universal, and community central stations are developing in the same manner as did farmers' telephone lines a decade ago. The installation of low voltage apparatus for individual plants requires radcial change in equipment when central station power is finally obtained.

The small electric motor is especially convenient about the farm house, attached to a fan, a flat iron, a churn or a washing machine, for the housewife has but to turn a switch to secure relief from heat and weariness. The electric range and chafing dish can hardly be said to be in general use, but the vacuum cleaner is coming into its own. For $100 the mistress of the household is equipped to clean carpets, floors, upholstering, drapery, etc., by suction at a cost of three cents per hour. The blowing attachment chases dust from inaccessible places. The outfit may be used even for the lady's massage and drying her hair. A motor of one-sixth horse power furnishes power for all.

A supply of soft water under pressure, independent of the farm supply, can readily be obtained from a cistern, a pneumatic tank, a rotary pump and a motor of one-fourth horse-power. Convenience rather than cheapness has been the means of popularizing the electric motor, and it is only natural that it should appear oftener in the home than in the producing end of the farm.

A friend of the writer's even applied electricity to the farm fence. He drove 2-inch by 2-inch sticks about four rods apart surrounding a pasture field and strung two No. 15 wires thereon, properly insulated, As a starter he connected up a tiny dynamo, driven by water power, with his fence wires. By carefully introducing the various animals to the fence before turning them into the pasture, he educated several to give it a wide berth. The others, however, showed a supreme disregard for the fence, and after the most carefully educated mule, in a panic, took out several panels the inventor quit in disgust.

This discussion has hardly covered all the farm uses of the small internal combustion engine and the electric motor. Enough has been said, however, to justify the statement that one of the greatest present needs of the farm is a comprehensive inquiry into the subject of power installations These motors are working revolutionary changes in the social and economic status of the farm laborer. But there are no state or national publications on farm power questions to compare with the concise, scientific, helpful series on every other topic.

The writer has long advocated the need of a branch devoted to agricultural engineering in the United States Department of Agriculture. On account of the breadth of the subject the State colleges do not as a rule have the necessary resources to investigate all phases of agricultural engineering, and under the present organization the subject of farm power can receive but little attention. The interests of manufacturer and purchaser are identical. It is gratifying to note that the National Gas and Gasoline Engine Trades Association, representing the makers of internal combustion engines and accessories, has joined hands with the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, representing the college men and farm machinery manufacturers, to urge upon Congress the organization of a Bureau of Agricultural Engineering at Washington to cope with the situation which is so rapidly assuming importnace.

A Pill for Brain Workers.—The man who works with his brain is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fag begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Parmelee's Vegetable pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

VETERANS OF THE WEST TO ASSEMBLE

Grand Reunion of ex-Soldiers to Be Held in Winnipeg

The Imperial Veterans' Association of Canada, which consists of forty-three companies of the Veterans' Brigade and affiliating units, has decided upon having a Grand Reunion and Parade of Veterans, to be held in Winnipeg during the Exhibition, July 15th, 16th, and 17th. There will be a monster church parade on Sunday, July 16th, when it is expected that medals will be distributed to all outside veterans attending. This is the first Grand Reunion of the veterans of the West, and hundreds will attend from their homesteads, and various peaceful occupations, from all points of the three prairie provinces and British Columbia.

The combined forces of the Imperial Veterans' Association and the Veterans' Brigade now number over forty-three hundred registered members, and the various units are scattered over the West from Port Arthur to Vancouver, the great majority being in the Province of Saskatchewan. In order to assist the Winnipeg Committee of fifty veterans, one hundred outside members have been appointed to bring their various localities into line.

The veterans expect to be reviewed in line of march by the Lieutenant-His Excellency the Duke of Connaught, and other notables.

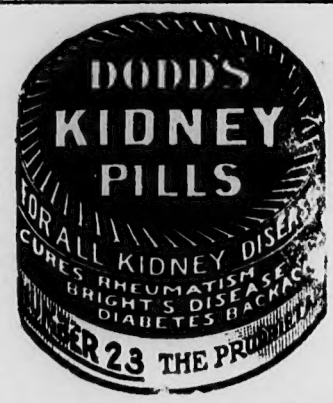
The committee of one hundred to assist provincial staffs is as follows:

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All communications regarding the Imperial Veterans' Association should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Headquarters Veterans' Brigade, 606 Builders' Exchange, Winnipeg, Man., enclosing stamp for reply.

Caesar, a five-months-old terrier, has been presented with a collar at Winchester Guildhall and enrolled in the Brother of Hero Dogs for having saved his mistress's life by rousing her during a fire.

New York will shortly possess the largest hotel in the world, built at an outlay of nearly $150,000,000. It is planned to have 1,600 rooms and 1,000 baths, and the structure, which will be erected in the central district, is to be 25 storeys high.



Dr. Martel's Female Pills

EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

Cured His Bladder Trouble

Mr. Herbert Bauer, of Davisville, says he owes Gin Pills a debt of gratitude which he can never repay. He suffered for years with Bladder Trouble and could not pass Urine except by such straining, which caused great pain.

Mr. Bauer sent for a free sample of Gin Pills. The first dose did him so much good that he ordered six boxes and began to take them regularly. A month's treatment completely cured him.

You can try Gin Pills before you buy them. Write National Drug & Chemical Co., Dept. R.P., Toronto, for free sample. At all dealers, 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50.

BOYS! GIRLS! $1.00 For You

Send your name and address for 20 packages of New Novelty Flip-flap and lovely St. Patrick Post Cards to sell at two cards for 5 cents. When sold, return us $1.00 and keep $1.00 for your trouble, or return us all the money and receive FREE a beautiful $2.00 fountain pen, guaranteed one year. These cards sell at sight; better order to-day, before your neighborhood is supplied.

Winnipeg Manfg. Co. Dept. E

FREE Practical Model Steam Engine given free for selling postcards.



The above cut shows our new upright engine. Height 9 in., base 4 in. It has Blued Steel Boiler with Iron Fire Box and Metal Base, handsomely finished in colors. Every engine is thoroughly tested before packing and is fully guaranteed. We give it free for a few hours' work selling our postcards. Write us to-day for $2.00 worth of our beautiful litho-art postcards at 5 for 5c. Sell them, return money, and we will send engine to you, all charges paid.

Western Premium Co. Dept. R P. Winnipeg, Man.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents

An Important Food Fish

Necessity for Protection of Halibut on the Pacific Coast

Halibut fisheries in British Columbia are reported in danger of depletion. The yield is now second only to that of the salmon in the coast fisheries. During 1914 the quantity landed at Canadian ports was over 64,000,000 pounds, and it is expected that the record for the past year will be slightly greater. These years show a marked increase over the total of 55,000,000 pounds in 1913. The advance is said to be due mainly to the adoption of more effective methods of fishing, and to the better profits obtained through facilities for preserving, shipping and marketing. Cold storage and refrigerator cars make it possible to place the catch of the northern Pacific fresh on the markets of California, and the cities of the east in Canada and the United States.

More information is necessary regarding the special circumstances of the Pacific coast before effective means of protection can be devised. The hair seal is suspected of being among the destroyers. A government bounty for destruction, established chiefly as a means of protecting the salmon, has led to the destruction of many seals. It is claimed that only about one in five shot in the water is recovered to make a claim for the bounty. Sea lions are also destructive. As they herd on known islands during their breeding season systematic means can keep them in check. Methods of fishing may some day need regulations if found necessary.

Although a bottom fish, and keeping in comparatively deep water, the halibut come to the shallows to spawn. The government is alive to the importance of the industry, and signs of serious depletion should prompt immediate efforts toward protective measures.—Toronto Globe.

Manitoba To Have A Livestock Commission

Will be Appointed to Further Interests of Stockmen in the Province

Manitoba is soon to have a livestock commissioner whose duties will be to supervise the whole livestock business of the province and devote himself to furthering the interests of the industry in every way. Saskatchewan and Alberta now have livestock commissioners who are very aggressive in furthering the interests of stockmen both at the producing and marketing ends of the business and Manitoba is to be brought into line. It is likely that this appointment will hasten action regarding a public abattoir and other matters of great interest to stockmen.

The appointment has been decided on by the minister of agriculture after much careful thought and the consideration of the representatives of many stockmen in the province, says the Manitoba Free Press.

The livestock commissioner of this province will have as one phase of his important work the supervision of the administration of the Settlers' Animal Purchase act, which embodies the project of the minister of agriculture in supplying cows to worthy settlers in certain portions of the province not yet defined.

The bill which will come before the legislature soon fixes five as the number limit of cows which will be sold to any one man. No stipulated sum is set out in the bill for the purchase of cows.

Under the act cows will be sold to settlers on credit or part credit. Application must be made in community lots of ten each of the ten persons going bond for the others.

The new livestock commissioner, who, it is said, will be a farmer and stockman of long and successful experience, will personally inspect the farm and home of the applicant and make inquiries as to character.

Not more than ten years will be allowed for the payment of animals purchased from the governemnt. The rate of interest charged will not be less than seven per cent. The government will hold a lien on all the animals supplied to settlers, and will retain title until all the payments are made.

The rights of the province are safeguarded in the bill to a very full extent, and so as to make loss from recalcitrant settlers very problematical.

What would appear to be the heaviest handicap to winter steer feeding in this province, as compared to east or south, is our long, cold winters. It is true that we have to feed for a long period and that our temperatures go down low. But these circumstances need not be serious obstacles. Our winters are dry, even if cold, and we have found that it is possible to fatten steers outdoors even in our severe weather. For five years, 1908-1912, a test was conducted at Brandon experimental farm feeding steers outside with no shelter except a grove of scrub oaks.

Technical Education Postponed

Technical education in Canada and methods by which it could be advanced were the subject of a lengthy investigation and elaborate report a few years ago by a federal government commission.

The recommendations have never been acted upon. It is not intended to do anything by way of legislation on the matter this year, not only because the sensational program is confined to war measures, but also for the reason that the war may produce entirely altered industrial conditions throughout the country.

Aerial Supremacy

British Have Giant Planes That Can Tackle the Most Formidable German Craft

The best-informed students of aerial flight in America pay little heed to the assertion that the German "Fokker" aeroplane, which has been much in evidence of late, will give Germany supremacy in the air. An expert says the new machines are the smallest along the front, and can only be classed as aeroplane chasers. The usual Fokker is only about 39 feet 9 inches over the wings, and about 24 feet 6 inches long, with an 80 horsepower motor. This machine, with this motor equipment, makes about 95 miles an hour. With a 200 horsepower motor it ought to be able to make from 160 miles an hour upward. With the exception of the wings, which are usually constructed of the new transparent material, making the machine practically invisible, the whole construction is of steel tubing. The machines carry a pilot and gunner, or only a pilot who acts as gunner. Their armament consists of a rapid-fire gun, capable of more than 600 shots a minute. Both the British and French have machines that can make the same speed of more than 160 miles an hour, but they have not used them extensively because the Germans were not using theirs, and they are difficult to handle.

Santos-Dumont, describing the new flying machines of the America type now in process of construction for Great Britain, gives the following description of these battle cruisers of the air:

"Recently I visited an aeroplane factory here, and I saw thousands of mechanics turning out from twelve to eighteen machines a day. Among the machines being built are those greatest ones, capable of flying 600 miles, and carrying thirty passengers. These are about six times larger than any yet used, and can store enough gasoline to carry them 600 miles at a rate of not less than 75 miles an hour. By decreasing the deadweight load the fuel capacity can be increased to allow of a much greater cruising radius. This hydro-aeroplane is built with three planes, 133 feet from tip to tip. Its length is 6 feet; the rudder area 54 square feet; the fixed tail area, horizontal, 126 square feet. The weight of the hull and planes is 8,000 pounds, and the motors weigh 4,000 pounds, developing one horsepower for each four pounds. Counting crew, oil and gasoline, weighing 5,250 pounds, and bombs of 3,000 pounds, the machine can make 75 miles an hour with a total of 21,000 pounds, or more than ten tons. For its own protection this new triplane is heavily armored, and carries several of the new 3-inch aeroplane guns, which will make it a most formidable antagonist in the air."

The British navy, when supplied with these giant planes, will be able to patrol the entire German coast, and tackle the swiftest Zeppelin when she begins her run across the North Sea heavily laden with petrol and bombs. After their explosives have been discharged and their fuel largely exhausted the Zeppelins fly at a very great height, and are so buoyant that a hydroplane could not manoeuvre quickly enough to fight them effectively. The giant hydroplane, however, will undoubtedly be extensively used in the later stages of the war if Zeppelin attacks are continued.—Toronto Globe.

Another Moon Now

Which Makes Eight for Jupiter, the Scientists Say

A new moon has been discovered. The discovery adds still another to Jupiter's collection, making a grand total of eight. Details of the lunar phenomenon were given at the Chicago Academy of Sciences, where an important exhibit of astronomical photographs and instruments is in progress under the direction of Lowell Observatory.

"It has been known for a long time that Jupiter had six moons," explained W. C. Brown of Northwestern University, "and something over two years ago a seventh moon was discovered. Last spring some remarkable photographs were taken, which evidenced the existence of still another moon, making eight. This verified the contention of certain well known European astronomers."

Partnership on the Farm

Do not say my farm, my horses, my cows, but our farm, etc., for the good wife is an equal partner, and likely as not the more important member of the firm. You may, however, talk about my cigars, if you have any, and nobody will be likely to contradict you.

Many men when in deep trouble fail to find what may be the best way out—consulting the wife. She is your partner, for both profits and losses, and her advice is always worth considering.

"Pa," inquired a seven year old seeker after the truth, "is it true that school teachers get paid?"

"Certainly it is," said the father.

"Well, then," said the youth indignantly, "that ain't right. Why should the teacher get paid when us kids do all the work?"

"It was very romantic," said his friend. "He proposed to her in an aeroplane."

"Yes?" murmured the listener, encouragingly.

"And she accepted him in the hospital."

The Neighbors 'Revenge

"'Snuff to make any guy sore," says Wee Willie. "Ma and pa just had their wooden weddin' an' all the neighbors sent shingles."

British Orders for Canadian Shells

Cost Will Run Close to Three Hundred Million Dollars

A statement of the shell business that has been transacted in Canada in behalf of the British government since the outbreak of the war shows that there have been orders given to Canada for 22,800,000 shells, and that over 8,000,000 shells out of that number have already gone forward to Britain.

The cost of all the component parts required in the manufacturing of the total order for shells, including the machinery and assembling, is estimated at $282,000,000. In addition there have been orders from the war office for cartridge cases, primers, forgings, etc., amounting to $20,000,000, making a total slightly exceeding $300,000,000.

The actual shipments of ammunition that have gone forward to Britain from the factories of Canada have amounted to 2,000,000 "fixed" and 6,000,000 "unfixed" shells. This total output of 8,000,000 shells out of 22,800,000 contracted for represents an actual expenditure up to the end of last year of $65,000,000.

The latest available figures also show that there are some 422 plants engaged in filling contracts at the present time under the direction of the imperial munitions board.

The different kinds of shells that are being manufactured for the British government in this country are described as folows:

15 pounder shrapnel, empty; 18 pounder shrapnel, empty; 18 pounder shrapnel, fixed; 18 pounder high explosive, empty; 18 pounder high explosive, fixed; 4.5 howitzer, empty; 4.5 howitzer fixed (except loading); 60 pounder high explosive, empty; 6 in. high explosive, empty; 8 in. high explosive, empty; 9.2 in. high explosive, empty.

It should be explained that a projectile to which has been attached or "fixed" a cartridge case containing the propelling charge constitutes "fixed" ammunition, whether the shell contains the bursting charge or not.

The natural conditions under which these different kinds of shells have to be manufactured in Canada make it extremely difficult to send forward to Britain in a steady flow a huge volume of "fixed" shells. Each of those shells has its vital requirements, which must be met in the minutest detail. For instance, the "18 pounder shrapnel fixed ammunition" contain the following parts in addition to the special machining and assembling that have to be done in connection with the finishing of each shell: forgings, copper bands, brass tubes, tin cups, steel discs, br. sockets, plugs, paint, buckshot, resin, grubscrews, paint, cartridge cases, primers, clips, cordite, pellets, powder, fuses, loading and four rd. boxes.

Add to the complex nature of this shell industry the fact that the plants engaged in filling British government contracts in Canada are scattered at various intervals right across the continent, with no one plant able to do all the work essential to the complete manufacture of one piece of ammunition and the magnitude of the task assigned to the imperial munitions board becomes fairly plain.

As the organization of the British shell business in Canada is improved and made more efficient, assembling points where finished or "fixed" ammunition may be produced in sufficient quantity to supply the demand of the British government will be established. At present there are only two places in the Dominion where explosives may be loaded properly into the shells. The making of fuses is also another delicate operation which acts as a check upon the net output of finished shells. The country has orders for 22,800,000 shells, and only some 8,000,000 have been shipped from Canada. The manufacturers' job now is to hasten forward the remaining 14,000,000 shells, with as large a proportion of them as possible "fixed."

Germans Use Jerusalem as War Base

One of the missionaries who has recently returned to Rome states that an English colleague, who was with him in Syria and who has probably now returned to England, saw very important preparations at Jerusalem and Jaffa, for an expedition against Egypt under the direction of German officers.

A double ack railway line has been constructed from Damascus to Jerusalem and Ghaza and some distance beyond the ancient frontier line of Turkey and Egypt to the Isthmus of Suez. Jerusalem is transformed into an armed camp, defended by trenches and containing 100,000 men. All the convents have already been converted into hospitals, with Turkish and German staffs, and the inhabitants are under strict supervision.

The good old kitchen stove, or range, is seldom used to half its capacity, even when congested by an over-plus of "fodder"—because it is usually misplaced, often against an outside wall, heating only the kitchen and much good heat going to waste when it should heat at least two other rooms, and might heat three, if they are properly located—a bedroom above the kitchen, by means of a double register; a bedroom opening out of the kitchen on the side opposite the stove; and the dining room by having the stove set into a wall—opening between the two rooms—the wall fitted closely about the stove, so that odors need not permeate from the cooking. A pipe may be made to follow across the dining room, also, or diagonally, if you choose, near the ceiling, connecting (through the wall) with the kitchen pipe for additional heat.

The Strangling Noose

Germany Is Being Slowly but Surely Throttled by the Naval Blockade

It is, of course, impossible to say what foundation there is for the Geneva report that Bethmann-Hollweg is on his way to Vienna to confer on the terms of peace which the central powers are shortly to offer their enemies. But this much the whole world does know: Germany must have peace. And not less clear is the fact that for many weeks Germany has been eagerly seeking in every direction a means of inviting negotiation.

It is true, as all German newspapers and many German writers confess, that Germany is suffering from a shortage of food, which is daily becoming more serious. We know that the crops of last summer, upon which so much depended, were mainly failures, because of a long period of drought. We know that the potato has become the chief article of diet for millions, and that the lack of meat, of fats, of milk, is rousing widespread apprehension and resentment; for not even the German can live by hate alone.

More than this, we know that the German losses have been frightful beyond even the expectation of those who forecast that the casualty lists would make future war impossible. Not less than 3,500,000 Germans have been killed, captured or wounded in the first sixteen months of the conflict, and this hideous total takes no account of those who have been eliminated by sickness. The reserves in men and in food are almost at an end, and when they are exhausted the collapse must come.

More than all else the peril to Germany today comes from the British blockade; it is a strangling noose at the neck of the Fatherland, and week by week it is becoming more and more effective. The whole economic life of the empire is paralyzed; the markets for the manufactures whereby Germany lived are sealed up by the British fleet. Now and then a German diplomat in a foreign land obtains permission from the British to sail by a neutral ship, but save for this the sea is forbidden to the Germans; they cannot go down to the sea in ships nor send forth their products, nor can they receive food or aught else from abroad.

Not only is the British blockade an ever-mounting evil, but there is for Germany no means of striking back. For every British casualty there have been seven German casualties. Germany's highly trained industrial army is being day by day more and more rapidly drawn into the military army, and those whose labor gave German export trade its prosperity are becoming cannon fodder. England has only begun to send her masses to the field; her losses so far are insignificant when compared with the German, and there is no conceivable way by which Germany can strike back at Great Britain to balance the misery and suffering Britain is carrying far and wide in Germany.

The hope of victory—of any sort of victory—has long gone from the minds of German statesmen; what they can now hope for is only that smaller gain that might be picked up if the allies grew weary and decided to complete the work of crushing Germany. But who can believe this is likely? Who can believe that the allies would consent to permit Germany to profit by an inch of territory or by one more enslaved subject for her crime against humanity?—New York Tribune.

An Economic War to Follow

We may be quite sure that Germany is planing to wage a fiercer trade war than ever when the war is over, partly out of revenge, and partly to recoup her own staggering losses at the expense of the allies. There is no need to ask the spirit in which Canada will meet this competition. Both parties here are absolutely united in the desire to give Germany a far more severe lesson than was given her in her late trade war with Canada. But the mere desire to prevent Germany breaking revenge in a trade war is not enough. We ought to be organizing to that end, and we ought to make it quite plain not only that Canada will co-operate in all the measures which Mr. Runciman broadly outlined, but that Canada expects Great Britain to take the strongest possible stand and lead in this direction.—Montreal Herald.

The schoolhouse in Sauk City, Wisconsin, has reecntly been made the civic centre of the community. With appropriate ceremony the village ballot box was carried from the town hall and installed in the schoolhouse. Some 1,700 villages and precincts of the United States have established the ballot box in this civic centre, but Sauk City was the first village to hold a ceremony in connection with the event.

The principal of the school was made secretary of the civic league and will endeavor to give the schoolhouse a larger place in the village activities. Here citizens will meet to discuss social questions, problems of the local government, civic duties and all topics of community interest. It is hoped that this will make the schoolhouse of practical benefit to those who are taxed to maintain it.—M. C. Bitney, in the Country Gentleman.

Offer American Legion of 6,000

The American Legion, with headquarters in Toronto, has made an offer to the militia department to raise a brigade of 6,000 men, all American born. This announcement was made by Capt. S. C. Bullock Many Americans are going from Winnipeg and the west to join.

Wintering Idle Western Horses

Proper Care Should be Taken of Animals so That They Will be in Condition for Spring Work

At this time of the year practically all the heavy work on most farms has been finished, and with the approach of winter horses are more or less idle. Since idle horses give no return in labor performed, the feeding should be as economical as possible, and proper care should be taken of the animals in order that they may be in the best possible condition for work in the early spring.

Horses should not be confined to the barn during the winter on a liberal supply of grain. It is far better to "rough" them through the cold months. They should be given the run of the yard or lot during the day. This should be provided with a protected shed, one that is thoroughly dry and well provided with bedding. While nature does her part and protects the horse with a heavy coat of hair during the cold months, the shed is necessary in order to afford the necessary shelter and protection against rains, snow and cold winds. Winter winds come mostly from the north and northwest, and the shed should be so situated and constructed as to give the proper protection from this quarter.

In the feeding of idle horses the high priced feeds should be avoided in order to keep them in proper condition at the lowest cost. It has been found that idle horses do very well on a winter feed consisting of all the hay, oatstraw, cornstalks or sorghums they will consume, so that little grain is necessary. Idleness also permits of a more thorough mastication of the feed, thus insuring proper digestion.

From six to eight weeks before the spring work is started the horses should be put at light work and started on a small grain ration in order that they may be in proper condition for the work required of them. The grain ration may then be gradually increased until the regular allowance has been reached for the working season.

Growing colts require considerable protein. They should be so fed as to secure proper development and at a minimum cost. Rough feed, such as clean mixed hay, alfalfa or clover, may be fed along with a mixture of bran, oats and corn.

A Woman's Poultry Farm

The Hens Paid a Big Mortgage and Made Many Improvements

Miss Eva Storer, of Norridgewock, Me., is a good example of what a woman can do if she likes the work.

Miss Storer's interest in poultry raising dates from the age of nine, when her mother gave her a pair of old hens for her very own. There in Bradford, Me., where she was born on a farm, she began in a business-like way to feed her hens to the best advantage for laying, to set them and raise chickens, and to make them pay for their keep and bring in a profit besides. It wasn't long before she began to notice points of difference between her two hens and some better bred ones of her neighbors, and began to improve her own flock. When she was thirteen she raised $30 worth of pullets, besides $50 worth of poults from a pair of Bronze turkeys given her by her mother.

Her first hens were Plymouth Rocks. Then she got some White Indian Games, and, wanting to experiment a little, crossed these. The pullets resulting began to lay in September, which was four months earlier than the Rocks or Game pullets would have done in their purity, hatched at the same time in May. They were thus self supporting long before the usual time, though this was only one way she found of making a good profit. Miss Storer now keeps White Indian Games and Rhode Island Reds mostly, because she likes these breeds the best and believes that one can succeed best with one's favorite variety.

In Miss Storer's early teens the Storer family moved to Norridgewock, where they bought a farm with rather poor buildings on it, paying $800 down, half of which was furnished by her. The other $600 was to be paid in yearly sums of $100. These payments were all made by her from her hens. When about sixteen she had to give up school entirely because of the feeble health of her parents, and she then devoted herself more than ever to poultry raising. She did general farming, too. It was no unusual sight for passers-by to see her holding the plow in the furrow while her father guided the horse. She raised all the vegetables used by the family and stock.

In six years she had paid the mortgage on the farm and set to work to improve the buildings. She earned all the money and did a good deal of the carpenter work on a new two storey house. She also built a hen house of her own design, without any help. In the meantime she wanted some things that other girls had, and bought a handsome piano which has proved a great source of enjoyment to her.

Up and down the village street walked old Tompkins, dressed all in his Sunday best, and with a clean collar on.

"Hello, old fellow!" a friend hailed him, "Aren't you working today?"

"No," replied the old man proudly, "I'm celebrating my golden wedding."

"Really? Then you've been married fifty years."

"Yes, I have."

"Then where's Mrs. Tompkins? Isn't she celebrating, too?"

"The present Mrs. Tompkins," the old man coldly rebuked the idle questioner, "has nothing to do with it."

ATTAINABLE IMAGE

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER VIII.

Hand and Foot

What did it mean? Why was there all this commotion in the house? And why did everybody leave her so severely alone? These were the questions that Princess Zara, otherwise Mrs. May, otherwise Mrs. Jasper Ravenspur, asked herself. And why had Marion not returned?

Oh, it was bitter to lie there fettered hand and foot at the very moment when activity and cunning and action were most imperatively needed. And Tchigorsky was not dead. How she had been tricked and fooled!

Fate had played against her. Who could have anticipated that Voski would have come to Ravenspur and met his death there! By this time the sham Ben Heer had all necessary proofs in his hands.

The door opened and a resolute looking woman came in. Her garb was something of the hospital type, yet more severe and plainer. She came in and took her place with the air of one who watches a prisoner.

"I do not require your services," the adventuress said coldly.

"It is immaterial, madam," was the equally cold reply. "I am sent to do my duty whether you require my services or not."

"Indeed! Am I to regard myself as a prisoner, then?"

The other bowed. The bolt had fallen. There was nothing for it but to submit quietly. By this time Tchigorsky's proofs were in possession of the police. The prisoner smiled grimly as she thought how she could escape her foes yet.

"What is the confusion in the house?" she asked. "What is your name?"

"My name is Symonds. I was fetched here by the inspector of police. The bodies of two Asiatics have been found drowned in the vaults, and they are getting ready for the inquest tomorrow."

Once again the defeated murderess smiled. Fate was all against her. Those men had come to do her bidding and had perished. Doubtless the note sent by Vera Ravenspur would be found on one of them, and this would be no more than another link in the long chain.

She tried to rise but she could not. She lay on the bed fully dressed, her brain was as quick and as clear as ever, but the paralysis in the lower limbs fettered her. A blind fury shook her for the moment.

If she had only been free to move she would have triumphed even yet. Tchigorsky might have been a clever man, but she would have shown him that he was no match for her. And now she had been watched into the castle; doubtless the enemy had seen her lay those wires, and had arranged to give her a taste of that deadly stuff she had prepared for others. Then Marion had been spirited away, and the key of the safe taken from her. Subsequently Tchigorsky had ransacked the box. Oh, she saw it all.

The family of Ravenspur saw it all by this time, too. She was no longer a guest in the house of Ravenspur, but a prisoner in charge of a female warder. In a day or two she would be cast into prison. In due course she would undergo her trial and finally be hanged by the neck until she were dead.

It was this last thought that caused her to smile. She was too clever a woman not to accept the inevitable. A great many people in her position would have protested and lied and blustered. She saw the folly of it.

"I should like to see Mr. Ravenspur," she said. "Will you tell him so? You need not fear. I am helpless. I could not move."

Mrs. Symonds stepped into the corridor and gave the message to a passing servant. After a time a slow step came shuffling along up the stairs. It was Ralph, who presently came into the room.

"You can leave us for a little time," he said.

Symonds discreetly disappeared. She passed into the corridor. The woman in the bed opened her mouth to speak, but stopped in astonishment. Ralph's glasses were gone, and the smooth unguents had disappeared from his face. Those cruel criss-cross lines stood out with startling distinctiveness.

"You wanted to see my father?" he said. "My father declines to see you in any circumstances. Perhaps I shall do as well."

"You are one of the men I saw at Lassa." The words came from the woman's lips with a gasp. She had never been so astonished in all her life.

"Yes, I was the other one," Ralph said coolly. "I had to disguise myself when I found out you were in England. There is no longer any need for disguise. I hope you are delighted to see me, my dear sister-in-law."

"Oh, so you know that also?"

"You may take it for granted that I knew everything."

There was a long pause before the woman spoke again.

"I need not ask what opinion you have formed of me?"

"You are perhaps the most depraved wretch who ever drew the breath of life," said Ralph, slowly and without emotion. "To your ambition and what you call your religion you are prepared to sacrifice everything. You deliberately murdered the man who loved you."

"Your brother Jasper. I admit it. Perhaps you will find it impossible to believe that I loved him. But I did with my whole heart and soul. I loved him and I killed him. Does it not sound strange? But this is the fact. I had to do it—for the sake of my people and my religion I had to do it. When I recovered those papers I slew him as he knew I would. He was the only thing on earth that I had to care for."

"Oh! Had you not a daughter?"

The woman made a gesture of contempt.

"A poor creature," she said. "But I brought her up in the strong faith I follow, and so she has not been without her uses. Not that she knows anything of the Holy Temple and the ceremonial there. I never told her about the two men who escaped along the Black Valley. If I had I should have known you to be a worthy antagonist instead of a half witted fool, and then you would never have brought me to this pass. Oh, if I had only told her that!"

There was a passionate ring in the woman's voice. It was the first time during the interview that she had displayed any humanity.

"You didn't and there is an end of it," Ralph said. "Go on."

"Is there any need to go on? I have failed and there is an end of the matter. When my husband died my feelings were turned to rage and hatred of you all."

"Why should you all live and prosper while he was dead?" said Mrs. May. "With your money I could do anything among my own people. I could found a dynasty. Did I not possess the occult knowledge of the East with a thorough knowledge of what you are pleased to call Western civilization? I could do it. A little longer and your wealth would have come to my child; in other words, it would have come to me. Do you understand what I mean?"

"Perfectly. I have understood for some time. Before I returned to England I had an idea of what was at the bottom of the vendetta. But you would not have succeeded. Tchigorsky and myself made up our minds that if we could not bring the crimes home to you we would shoot you."

Ralph spoke with a grim coldness that was not without its effect upon the listener. Hard as she was, the sentiment was after her own heart.

"That would have been murder," she said.

"Perhaps so. In the prosiac eyes of the law we might have been regarded as criminals of the type you mention; but we did not propose to pay any deference to the law. Nor would our deed have been discovered. You would simply have disappeared; we should have shot you and thrown your body into the sea. And I don't fancy that the deed would have weighed very heavily on the conscience of either of us."

The woman smiled. Nothing seemed to disturb her. She was full of passionate fury against the decrees of fate, but she did not show it.

"I suppose you planned everything out?" she asked.

"Everything; Tchigorsky and myself between us. It was Tchigorsky who rescued my nephew after your familiar in the blue dress and red hat had cut the mast and sculls. We guessed that the search for Geoffrey would empty the house, and that you would take advantage of the fact.

"Geoffrey and I watched you laying those wires. I wanted to lay you by the heels here while Tchigorsky overhauled your possessions. Your messenger was waylaid and robbed of your key. Also I opened the letter you sent by my niece so that your confederates might be summoned to your assistance."

"Marion has come back again?"

"Within the last hour, yes. You will see her presently."

The woman smiled furiously.

"Not tonight," she said. "Not tonight. I am tired and fancy I shall sleep well. I shall be glad of a long, long rest. Shall I see your father?"

"No," Ralph said sternly. "You certainly shall not."

"Then good-night. Do not be surprised if I beat you yet."

To be Continued)



Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

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W. N. U. 1093

Moving to Town

The Retired Farmer is Not Always Contented in His New Surroundings

Every spring in almost every section of the country there is an exodus of middle aged and elderly farmers from the farm to the little towns—a sort of counter movement to the back to the land migration of town folks. We have investigated many of these exchanges of the farm for the town, and we are convinced that in most cases the initiative has been taken by the wife, the husband acquiescing willingly or grudgingly as his interest in his farm home was slight or deep rooted.

But why do farmers want to sell or rent their farms, give up the habits of a lifetime and move into a cramped house in the town? Doubtless in a majority of instances the answer would be that the difficulty of obtaining help indoors and out, and the consequent hard work entailed upon the farm owner, make the change desirable or imperative. Then there are the wife and daughters longing for a little more liveliness and excitement; but at the bottom of it all is that restlessness and all impelling desire for a change which attacks every man when he has reached middle life. If one is able to withstand the disease for a few years, he is likely to find his familiar environment take on new attractions. Just now in our neighborhood this insistent desire for a change has gripped a number of my neighbors so hard that they are joining in excursions to Florida, in the hope of finding swamps, where, it is claimed, summer is perpetual, the alligators good company, the neighbors rich, refined and cultured, and where an assured and ample income is derived from celery, asparagus, potatoes or some other single crop to which the land is alleged to be peculiarly well adapted. Some of our neighbors who have returned are full of enthusiasm, while others, and these are the more observing and successful at home, see nothing particularly inviting in the Florida prospect.

What does a man who has lived and worked on a farm for fifty years or longer gain by moving to town and engaging in the monotonous task of killing time? In the first place he gains leisure, if that is desirable. He has time to get into the front line whenever a fire occurs and the engines are brought into play; but even that novelty grows stale in time. He has leisure to visit the court room and witness the administration of justice, as it is displayed in the trial of scores of trivial and petty cases; but he soon finds that it adds little to his contentment or satisfaction of mind and less to his income. And it is the paucity of his income that is a constant source of worry to himself and his good wife. To get along on it at all it is necessary to skimp and pare and to sail close to the wind. What would happen if the crops should prove bad and the tenant default in the payment of his rent, they dare not think; and so they find eventually that life in the town is not all it was to their imagination as they discussed the prospect in the sitting room back home, and that not even the privilege of sitting on a store box in front of a town dry goods store in the bright spring weather, swapping farm experiences with other "retired" and marooned farmers, provides the entire satisfaction it was supposed to. I have seen many of these abandoned farmers in the country town, and very few of them wear a happy smile. The older men seem to me to have lost all interest in the game of life, and to have descended to the role of petty gossipers, while waiting for the grim Reaper to gather them in, to be laid away finally underneath the clods and the grass they had long ago hastened to escape when they decided to leave the farm. It seems to me that no matter how it is viewed, this abandoning the farm for a home in town, fails to realize the investment in happiness and content that is promised at the outset.

Butter From Saskatchewan

Shipments of butter from Saskatchewan to points outside the province last year totalled 52 carloads, according to a statement made by the dairy commissioner at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Dairymen's association. This is a great change from recent conditions when Saskatchewan was an importer of butter for its own needs, but the commissioner says the industry is just in its infancy as there is an unlimited export market. Under the careful government supervision, under which creamery butter is produced in the province, Saskatchewan butter has attained an excellent quality which has been shown by the preference accorded it on outside markets.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES. Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Urges Revival of Religion

Sir David Beatty Says Britain Must Get Betterment Out of War

Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the First British Battle Cruiser Squadron, whose ships defeated the Germans in the North Sea, has made a stirring appeal for a great religious revival in Britain as a necessary step to victory in the war. In a letter read at the annual convention of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, he writes:

"Surely Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas. There must be purpose in it; improvement must come out of it. "In what direction? France has already shown us the way and has risen out of her ruined cities with a revival of religion that is wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole, and religion plays a great part. Britain still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency into which her flourishing condition has steeped her. Until she can be stired out of this condition, until a religious revival takes place, just so long will the war continue.

"When she can look on the future with humbler eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days towards the end. Your society is helping to this end, and so is helping to bring the war to a successful end."

Not Conquered, But Overrun

Germany Will Not Permanently Acquire Any New Territory as a Result of the War

The German Emperor will make himself the laughing stock of the world if he appoints his second son, Prince Eitel Fredrich, King of Serbia. The Throne of Serbia is not yet vacant, and the territory of Serbia is still unconquered, in spite of the fact that its capital has been transferred to a foreign country. The same remark applies to Belgium, whose capital was removed to France early in the war, as was also that of Montenegro a few days ago. There is not a sane observer of current events outside of Germany who does not believe that each of these three kingdoms will be freed from the Teutonic invaders at or before the conclusion of the war, and that each of them will be territorially enlarged as the result of the whole international cataclysm.

History abounds in precedents for this view of the present situation. Scotland was overrun in the fourteenth century by the English army, and her crowned king was for several years a fugitive among the mountains of his own kingdom, but that kingdom was during the interval only in a state of suspense. Napoleon Bonaparte in 1808 made his own brother, Joseph, King of Spain, but the captive Spanish monarch was restored after the explosion of the French army in 1814; an interval of seven years. Napoleon himself took Vienna twice and Berlin once in the interval between 1805 and 1809 but it did not occur to anyone that these kingdoms had thereby been subjugated. To attempt to inflict a German king on either Serbia or Montenegro would at the present stage of the war be regarded as presumptive proof of the insanity of the German monarch.

Whatever delusions the Kaiser may still cherish about beating the allies into submission, there is not a commander in his army or navy, not a statesman in his chancellory, not a dignitary among his ecclesiastics, not a professor in his universities, not an economist or a financier worthy of either title in his whole realm that regards such an outcome of the war as a possibility. They know, if he does not, that Germany can permanently acquire no territory as the result of this war, and that it is possible, if not probable, she will lose some. They know that the allies can, by adopting a certain mode of warfare, cause her to choose between being choked to death and being bled to death. It is still open to Germany to save something from the wreck of the empire, but not even that will be possible for any considerable time.—Toronto Globe.

Germany Expects to Retain Belgium

Sites Selected in Antwerp on Which Official Teuton Buildings Will be Erected

The determination of the Germans to remain in Belgium and hold Antwerp is clearly shown by an incident told to a newspaper correspondent by a neutral who has just returned from there.

The owners of the great printing plant of Bellemans Freres, which was badly wrecked by the bombardment, requested the "Kommandantur" for permission to rebuild. He was refused the ground on which the building had been located on the Marche Aux Oeufs, adjacent to the cathedral. The German governor declared the old buildings near the monument, including the Meir Bridge, must be destroyed to permit the construction of official buildings of Teuton architecture.

The basement of the Hotel de Ville, the neutral reported, was already transformed into a rathskeller.

Reduction of Hours

Beneficial Effects Evidenced in England Through Curtailment of Sale of Liquor

The following part of an editorial from the Ottawa Citizen shows that the reduction in the hours during which liquor may be sold in Liverpool, has produced remarkable results. Imagine what it would have been if it had been prohibited entirely.

"The war has shown the necessity for economy and the cutting of non-essentials. When such are in addition, harmful to the individual and family—the foundation of society—there should be no hesitation in curtailing their sale or altogether prohibiting it.

Britain, where the liquor interests are more strongly entrenched than in Canada, has seen the beneficial results of its restriction regarding the sale liquor. Liverpool, where the anti-treating law has been strictly enforced, declares that the new regulations have proved the virtual salvation of the community, in safe guarding the families of the poor, and others, from actual poverty. The city formerly had the reputation of being one of the worst in the kingdom; now it has become one of the soberest, and a drunken person on the streets is a rare sight. With added sobriety has come a remarkable increase in industry, and the authorities believe that troubles with dock workers and other classes will now be less frequent. The hours for drinking in Liverpool are limited from noon each day to 2.30 p.m. and from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m. Outside these hours it is impossible to buy liquor in Liverpool.

The Liverpool regulations have proved more successful than those of London, simply because they have applied to rich and poor alike. In London they are aimed at the poor, and not until this week did the authorities close down on the fashionable cafes where dancing and drinking continued into the early hours of the morning. But the recent action of the London authorities may soon cause a condition of affairs in the Capital similar to those in vogue now in Liverpool.

In Ontario the decision of the government will be hailed as an earnest of its intention to deal with the problem in response to public demand.

We spend and waste about half a million dollars a day through the liquor traffic. Can we afford it?—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

An indignant mother wrote to the principal of the high school:

"Dear Sir,—My son writes me that he has to study too hard. He says he has to translate fifty hexameters of Latin a day. I looked 'hexameter' up in the dictionary and find it is a poetic verse of six feet. Now, that makes three hundred feet, or one hundred yards of poetry for my poor son to translate each day. I think about half a hexameter, or thirty-six inches, of this Latin is plenty for a boy of his age. Your truly, Mrs. Smith."

New York's Speedway

Drivers of fast horses in New York city have the costliest speedway in the world. It cost $3,000,000 and is reserved by the city for the special use of drivers of fast horses. It begins at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and extends north to Dyckman street, a distance of four and one-quarter miles.

PERSONALS.

Well-known Women.



Chatham, Ont.—"I was sick for about four years. Got very weak, could not eat to amount to anything. I got very thin and had no strength at all. I was very much discouraged at times—thought I was never going to get better. I could not walk a block without feeling all tired-out. I took different medicines but did not get the help I needed. A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began to take it with the 'Pleasant Pellets' and by the time I had taken two bottles I was well on the road to recovery, and in six months I was entirely well. My appetite came back and I gained in flesh. Now I am as strong and healthy as any one could wish to be. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines and I am glad of the opportunity to give testimony in their favor; they have done wonders for me."—Miss Thelma Parker, 141 E. King St.

Chatham, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's medicine with good results. I was weak and run down, lost my appetite and got very thin. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and these two medicines built me up in a very short space of time so that I felt as well as ever. I found them to be all that is recommended of them; *they are good.*"—Mrs. Wm. Weese, Cor. Taylor & Grand Ave., E., Chatham, Ont.

Every woman who has backache, headache, low spirits, sleepless nights, owes it to herself to speedily overcome the trouble before a breakdown causes prostration.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a non-alcoholic remedy that any ailing woman can safely take because it is prepared from roots and herbs with pure glycerine, containing tonic properties.

"I HEAL SORES"

To heal sores, does not mean to heal over the outer skin, only to have the sores break out again. Real healing, means going to the root of the trouble and curing from the base upward. That is the way Zam-Buk heals, and that is why Zam-Buk cures are lasting.

Zam-Buk, as soon as applied to a sore, commences three processes. It soothes the pain by drawing out the inflammation. Being a strong germicide, it thoroughly cleanses the sore by destroying all germs; and then by its marvellous healing power, it promotes the growth of new, healthy tissue. As the new tissue gradually develops, it casts off the old, until the diseased patch is replaced by new, healthy flesh.

Effected by this unique method of healing, Zam-Buk cures are thorough and permanent. Send this article and 1c. stamp for return postage, to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and we will send you a free trial box.

ZAM-BUK

Working Young Horses

Great Care Must be Taken Not to Overwork the Growing Animal

Some young horses of good size and strength can safely be worked at two years of age, if they are worked moderately and handled with care and judgment.

The writer has broken and worked two young horses at two years of age, and in both cases they turned out to be splendid mature animals. Both grew and developed right along till they were five years of age, but they were handled with utmost care and fed liberally.

It is not reasonable to expect a two-year-old or a three-year-old horse to do as much work as a mature animal. The young horse must be given a light load at first, and it must not be pushed to its limit during the first working period of its young life. It is best to work the young horse with a strong and reliable older one, giving the younger one advantage over the old. A stay chain should be used on the older horse so that he can start the load and even pull it by himself in hard places. The load for the team should never be excessively heavy.

Another important point in working the young horse is to never work him full days at first, and never crowd him to the point of fatigue, especially on warm days. Do not try to work the life and vim out of the young animal at first simply because he has life and vim. Such is apt to ruin his spirit and result in a slow or balky animal. You wish to preserve his vim and spirit for later use.

And, by all means, feed the young working animal liberally of a variety to furnish energy for work and materials for the building of rich blood, muscle, and bone. Feed some oats, corn, wheat bran, and alfalfa or clover hay, with a little oil meal. The young animal must be built up in body as he works and grows.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—The chief ingredients of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and dandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidneys ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

"Percy looks a bit worried this afternoon."

"Yes, poor fellow. His valet is down sick and Percy doesn't know whether the tie he's wearing is the one to go with the suit he's got on."

Self-made Host (showing his pictures)—I don't know whether it's a Lancia or a Holbein. I bought a motor car at the same time and got the tags mixed.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

How They Cure

PLESSISVILLE, QUE.

"I suffered from Kidney Trouble for several years, and tried numerous remedies and doctors' prescriptions without permanent relief, my case being chronic. After seeing about Gin Pills, and as it is a well known fact that Juniper, without alcohol, is excellent for the Kidneys, I decided to try Gin Pills. One single pill gave me great relief. I have now taken four boxes of Gin Pills and find myself completely cured. No more bad humor—increase in weight—clear eyes—fresh color—more strength and vigor. This is what Gin Pills have done for me."

H. POWIS HERBERT.

Your druggists sells Gin Pills 50c. a box or six boxes $2.50. Write for free sample to

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

W. N. U. 1093

Economic Commission to Divide Up Work

Staff of Experts Will be Appointed to Conduct Investigations

The big problems which are being attacked by the Dominion Economic and Development Commission, especially those in relation to conditions after the war, are to be looked into by the staff of experts. There are nine members on the commission, and for them all to visit the different parts of the country and investigate matters at first hand the number is rather unwieldy. Senator Lougheed and Secretary Black have been working on a plan which contemplates a division of the work and specific investigation by experts.

It is proposed to outline eight or ten subjects upon which detailed investigation by these experts will be made. Primarily there is the question of immigration after the war, and the problem not only of selection but of location of the immigrants, and assisting them in getting a foothold in the country. Other questions are agricultural production, transportation, marketing and rural credits.

Duncan Campbell paid a visit to a friend in Glasgow, who took him to dine in a rather Bohemian restaurant. Duncan's natural caution led him to look around often to see that his hat and coat remained still on the peg where he had left them.

"You are a suspicious chap," said his friend at last. "Who do you think is going to walk in here and steal our coats?"

"Canna say," replied Duncan, "but I'll tak' guid care that naebuddy gets awa' wi' mine. Yoors went ten minutes ago."

A MOTHER'S DUTY TO HER DAUGHTER

Her Health Must Be Carefully Guarded as She Approaches Womanhood

The mother who can to mind her own girlhood knows how urgently her daughter is likely to need help and strength in the years between early school days and womanhood. It is then that growing girls droop, become feeble, bloodless and nervous. Nature is calling for more nourishment than the blood can supply. Signs of distress are plainly evident in dull eyes, pale cheeks, weak and aching backs, fits of depression and often a dislike for proper food. These signs mean anaemia—that is bloodlessness.

The watchful mother takes prompt steps to give her girl the new, rich, red blood her system calls for, by giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which transform weak, anaemic girls into a condition of perfect health, through the rich, new blood these pills actually make. No other medicine has ever succeeded like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thousands of weak, disheartened girls have proved their worth. Miss Mabel Sinclair, Cobourg, Ont., says: "About three years ago I was a very sick, nervous and run down girl. At the least excitement I would tremble and faint away, and the slightest noise would annoy me. I had severe pains about the heart, and would often take dizzy and smothering spells. I lost in weight and the color all left my face. My mother got all sorts of medicine for me, but all failed to do me any good, and I was still going down hill. One day we read in the newspaper of a similar case cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the next time my mother went to town she got three boxes. In a short time I felt the Pills were helping me, and from that on every day they helped me more. I took altogether nine boxes and felt like a new person. I was ready for all my meals, gained in weight; the color came back to my cheeks, and I was again enjoying perfect health, and have ever since enjoyed that blessed condition. I earnestly advise all weak girls to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, as I am sure they will do as much for them as they did for me."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Housing the Sheep

Contrary to general opinion, sheep as well as any other class of farm animals require clean, dry shelter. It is especially important that the feet and fleece be kept dry. If their quarters are dry and clean the sheep will stand very cold weather without discomfort or disease. There must be ample ventilation, for sheep if closely crowded sweat badly and quickly use up oxygen in the air, but there must be no drafts as sheep are very subject to colds. In the ordinary climate the sheep barn may be constructed of one thickness of matched boards. It should be large enough to house the entire flock without crowding. Windows enough to permit lots of sunshine to enter and clean, dry bedding under foot are necessities. The lambing pens should be of warmer construction than the general shed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Rapid Shoemaking

A piece of leather can now be transformed into a pair of boots in thirty-four minutes, passing through the hands of sixty-three people and through fifteen machines.

Bleaching Ivory

Ivory may be bleached by placing it in a glass dish filled with turpentine and exposing it for two or three days to the sunlight.

It's Bovril they want

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

The Leaning Tower

The campaniles of St. Mark and Pisa were built or begun in the same century—viz., the twelfth. The leaning tower is 179 feet high and 51 feet 8 inches in diameter, cylindrical in form, the exterior entirely built of white marble and the interior of Verruca stone.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

An Old New York Grave

The oldest grave in Trinity churchyard, New York City, so far as can be determined, is that of Richard Churcher. The stone on the grave indicates that the boy died at the age of five and a half years, April 5, 1681.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,

T. G. McMULLEN.

He—Are you superstitious when thirteen persons sit down to the table at the same time?

She—Well, not superstitious, but I am sometimes worried, if I have cooked only enough for ten.

With so thorough a preparation at hand as Miller's Worm Powders the mother who allows her children to suffer from the ravages of worms is unwise and culpably careless. A child subjected to the attacks of worms is always unhealthy and will be stunted in its growth. It is a merciful act to rid it of these destructive parasites, especially when it can be done without difficulty.

Draft French Women for Army Work

"Women must replace auxiliary soldiers in the army clothing stores, uniform repair shops, hospitals and, so far as possible, in the shell making factories," says Gen. Gallieni in a statement made public recently.

Rigid instructions to this effect have been ent to the military authorities throughout France.

"An initial experiment in tentatively replacing men with women," General Gallieni says, "has proved completely successful, especially in office work in the ministries. The time has come to draft the women for real army work."

Incense

Incense is the resinous gum that exudes from a tree found in British Somaliland from near Berbera to Cape Guardafui. Some incense comes from a region adjoining Maskat, near the Arabian coast. Inferior incense is found in India, but the best and greatest quantity comes from British Somaliland.

Run to One Name

In the vilage of Walchwil, Switzerland, out of a population of 1,044 no fewer than 508 persons possess the name of Hurlimann.



IS YOUR BLOOD RICH?

***Poor Blood** is the indirect cause of much winter sickness—it allows chills, invites colds and sickness.*

NOURISHMENT alone makes blood—not drugs or liquors—and the nourishing food in *Scott's Emulsion* changes summer blood with winter richness and increases the red corpuscles.



Its *Cod Liver Oil* warms the body, fortifies the lungs, and alleviates rheumatic tendencies.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.

1445 SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

Methods of Detecting Life

Methods Used to Determine Whether Wounded Soldiers Are Alive or Dead

Three methods used in the rear of the fighting lines by army surgeons to determine in doubtful cases whether a soldier who has fallen is alive or dead are described in La Clinica Medica Italiana, and discussed in the current number of the Medical Record. The first of these is to drop ether into the conjunctival sac of one eye. If this is followed by a reddening of the conjunctiva, it affords proof that the circulation is intact, and that life is still present. The other eye is used as a control. The second test has been recently proposed by Icard. It consists in the subcutaneous injection of fluorescin, which, if the individual is still living, is soon followed by a yellowish coloring of the skin and mucusa. The conjunctiva and the mucous membrane of the mouth, and particularly the frenum of the tongue, show this coloration most distinctly. The test consists in the injection of eight to ten cubic centimeters of a solution of 20 grams of fluorescin and 30 grams of sodium carbonate in 100 grams of distilled water. A negative result is obtained in cases of marked slowing or enfeeblement of the circulation, as during the agonal condition. The third test has recently been proposed by Haliuin. It consists in the direct exploration of the heart by means of a stilette. This is introduced through a small incision in one of the intercostal spaces. Any movement of the heart is communicated to the stilette, in some cases of suspended animation it is possible to arouse cardiac activity by means of gentle movements of the stilette, combined with artificial respiration.—Springfield Republican.

Forests of the Philippines, according to a government expert, contain 200,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, one-half as much as in the forest reserves of the United States, but on one-eighth the area of land.

"Jack, I wish you'd come to see me occasionally."

"Why, Vanessa, I thought you were engaged to Algernon Fitzwhistle?"

"No; but I think I could if I could organize a little brisk competition."

Lumbago's Misery Ceases, Every Aching Muscle Cured

JUST RUB ON OLD-TIME "NERVILINE"

Not necessary to drug inside!

That awful stiffness that makes you yelp worse than a kicked dog will be cured—cured for a certainty, and quickly, too, if you just rub on Nerviline.

Rub Nerviline right into the sore spot, rub lots of it over those tortured muscles, do this and the pain will go. You see Nerviline is thin, not oily. Therefore, it sinks in, it penetrates through the tissues, it gets right to those stiff, sore muscles and irritated nerves that make you dance with pain.

You'll get almost instant relief from muscle soreness, stiffness, aching joints, lameness or rheumatism by rubbing with Nerviline. It's a soothing liniment, and doesn't blister, doesn't burn, or even stain the skin.

It's the most harmless cure in the world for Lumbago, Back Strain or Sciatica. It takes away the ache at once and ends your misery quickly.

Now quit complaining—don't suffer another day—Nerviline, that good, soothing old-time liniment will limber you up mighty quick. Get busy today, the large 50c family size bottle is the most economical, of course, the trial size costs but 25c. Any dealer anywhere can supply Nerviline.

Is Canada Ready?

Lord Derby believes that after the war there will be a rush of young Britshers to Canada. It is to be hoped Lord Derby is a correct prognosticator, and that Canada is ready for the rush when it comes.—Calgary Herald.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Prohibition Law for Saskatchewan

By a unanimous decision the committee of One Hundred of the Saskatchewan Social, Moral and Reform League, went on record for prohibition, and is asking the Saskatchewan government for the abolition of the remaining liquor stores within the province, and to so amend the Sales of Liquor Act of 1915 as to necessitate the closing of all liquor stores within the province on and after June 30, 1916.

An amendment asking that the government have a plebiscite at the next provincial election in December, 1916, when the people shall decide whether or not there shall be prohibition, was lost, only seven members voting for it.

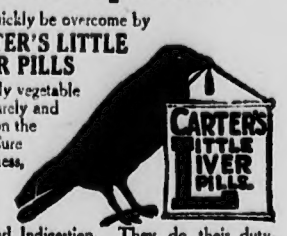
The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



Keep The Toes In Your Harness

Keep it strong and good looking with

EUREKA HARNESS OIL.

Makes harness last longer and look better.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited

Branches in all Cities

LITTLE

THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength, No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2 No.3.

THERAPION

Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUCHER Co. 95, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION

SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will sharpen your **razor** Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **Lasts a Lifetime.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free **25 Cents** Duplex Strops **75 Cents.** O.K. Strops **$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Hone Co.,** Walkerton, Manitoba, Canada.

SELLING AGENTS WANTED

In every town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

STERLING TAILORING CO.,
535 College Street - Toronto

Putting One Over

The groom was dissatisfied with the letter which his stenographer presented for his signature. He signed, but made her put it back into the machine and add: P.S.—Dictated to a poor stenographer.

She folded the letter and put it in the envelope, but no sooner was her employer's back turned than she took it out and added: P.S. No. 2—The reason I am so poor is because he pays me only $6 per week.

ATTAINABLE IMAGE



SUPER-BONE
CORSETS

This new Fashionable and daintily finished corset needs no introduction.

The illustration gives some idea of its singular beauty; entirely different to any other corset made.

SUPER-BONE BONING.—The most satisfactory, strong and supple woven-wire boning ever invented, used in these Models only; absolutely guaranteed in every respect.

SUPER-BONE—Flexible as the body itself, unbreakable and non-rustable, gives absolute freedom with perfect support. Tall or short, stout or slim, there is a model to suit your figure.

SUPER-BONE is much better than the high-priced-made-to-order model but at an ordinary priced corset.

MADE IN MANY STYLES AT ALL PRICES
FLEXIBLE AS THE BODY ITSELF
"LA DIVA SUPER-BONE" STYLE 4000
Just try a pair and be convinced



See our NEW GOODS which have just arrived
Summer Wash Goods, Dress Goods, Ladies and Children's Middies, Boots and Shoes
Children's, Ladies and Men's Waterproof Coats, and many other new things.

CALL IN AND SEE. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS
THE STORE FOR SOUND VALUE

A. G. STUDER

We Pay One Half

The purchase price of this famous
1881 Rogers A1 Plate

WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

"Rexall Remedies"

Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

For King and Country!

Come and hear the returned wounded relate their experiences.

Private H. R. Peat of the 3rd Batt., Private R. Tickish, returned prisoner of war, and Private F. Wells, will give their experiences on the battlefields of Europe which will be supplemented by lantern slides of scenes from the front at the

Opera House, Thur. Eve., Mch. 23

PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE RED CROSS

"The Charge of St. Julien"
"The Gas at Langemark"

and Patriotic songs will be included in the programme

Admission 50c

Come out and give the boys a hearty welcome

Pastor Resigns

The congregation of Knox Presbyterian church was unpleasantly surprised on Sunday night when the visiting minister, Rev. Rex Brown, of Carstairs, made the announcement of the resignation of Rev. D. H. Marshall from the Didsbury charge.

The reason for the resignation was a telegram received by Mr. Marshall from Ontario on Saturday night asking him to take charge of the work at Picton, Ont., as the minister there had joined the Overseas forces. As Mr. Marshall's father and mother, who are getting along in years, live near there he felt as though it was his duty to accept the call to be nearer them.

The announcement of the resignation came almost as a complete surprise, as there was only one or two of the members of the church who knew anything of the matter, and great regret was expressed after the services at Mr. Marshall's resignation.

He has always shown himself a broadminded man and his influence amongst us has been great. While he has been stationed here he has had some big questions to handle, amongst them being church union and the temperance fight which took place last summer and in which he took a very prominent part. While his large outside duties have taken a lot of his time his own church has also made considerable progress and largely through his influence the church union idea between the Presbyterians and Methodists has materialized to some extent in Didsbury.

Unless Mr. Marshall can be prevailed upon to stay Knox church will suffer a great loss, and his place will be hard to fill.

A meeting of the managers and congregation was held at the church on Monday evening to discuss the resignation of Mr. Marshall and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that he should be asked to reconsider his resignation, and a strong resolution to that effect was drawn up and presented by a committee to Mr. Marshall at the manse.

WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

After considering the matter for some time Mr. Marshall has finally decided to stay with the Didsbury congregation and continue his work here.

Special Services

Special services will be held in the Presbyterian church, beginning on Thursday evening, February 16th, at 8 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. D. J. Craig and Mr. McBretney, who are regularly employed by the Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the Presbyterian church in Canada, and come to Didsbury on the invitation of the session of Knox church.

Gave Two Sons

When the recruiting officers for the 137th regiment were here a few days ago they succeeded in securing quite a number of good men amongst them being two more young men who have grown up amongst us from babyhood, one already having a brother at the front. These two young men were Vear Wood and Jack Robertson the former has been engaged with the Union Bank for some time and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wood, and the latter has been attending High School in Didsbury for the last two years and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Robertson, of Westcott.

Both young men are very popular in the younger circles around town and will be missed but are to be congratulated for the stand they have taken for King and country.

This is the second sacrifice to the cause of liberty that Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wood have been called upon to make, one son, Pete, having been in the trenches in France for some months.

Both young men leave on Monday to report at Calgary.

King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.
JOHN NIXON, Secretary. J. R. GOOD, W. M

DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon
Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120
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Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
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Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.